Heritage and Destiny

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Stand Men of the West - Today is the day we fight!

July-September 2008

The Tory Revival - can nationalists fight back?

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Enoch's Cotterill connection
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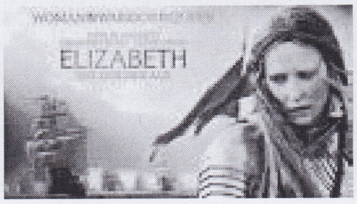

- and *Elizabeth: The Golden Age*
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Heritage and Destiny: Stand men of the West - today is the day we fight!

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Editorial

Welcome to Issue 33 of *Heritage and Destiny.* An interesting article appeared recently on the Indian website - *SIFY NEWS* - which was reposted in *Nationalist Week*, where I first saw it. The Indians it seems are very happy to announce that Leicester and Birmingham are all set to become the first European cities with non-White majorities, thanks largely to contemporary migration from India and its neighbouring countries.

Local council officials in the two cities say the next census scheduled for 2011 is likely to record non-White majorities there. The forecast is based not only on the amount of non-Whites pouring into England every year, but also on numbers of children in schools, where non-Whites are already in a majority.

Although several of the city neighbourhoods have had minority White populations for decades, there are not yet whole cities in which the ethnic minorities constitute the majority, unlike the USA, where most big cities are now non-White.

Future BNP voters in Leicester?

The last census in 2001 revealed that Leicester is the most 'ethnically diverse' of all UK cities, with a White population of 60%. It is expected to be the first European city with a non-white majority. The 2001 census also recorded that Leicester had a very large population of people of Indian heritage: 25%. This figure ranks Leicester as having the largest Indian population of any local authority area in England. The large population of Indian-origin has also resulted in Leicester having significantly high proportions of residents giving their religion as Hindu, or Sikh (good news for the local BNP branch I guess!).

In 2001, Birmingham had a 70% White population, compared with a national average of about 90%. Almost 20% of the Birmingham 's population were Asian heritage, with Blacks making up only 6%, which is surprising as I always thought Brum had a much bigger Black population.

"Already 50% of school children of five years age are non-White, and by 2011 we are talking of a non-White majority," said Paul Winstone, Race Relations policy officer of the Leicester City Council.

"Nowhere has this happened peacefully, and we are proud of what we have achieved in Leicester over the last 30 years. We don't want anybody to see this as a threat to the English way of life, since the majority will consist of several minorities," he said." Leicester is now a permanently multi-cultural society. Today the Asians have political power, economic power and cultural discipline. The sky is the limit for them," Winstone stressed.

What Winstone failed to point out was that in less than 10 years' time there will be few or no English people left in cities such as Leicester or Birmingham, so there will be no 'English way of life' to defend there anyway.

Trevor Phillips, Chairman of the Equalities and Human Rights Commission, said that the eyes of Europe were also on Birmingham as it becomes one of the continent's first ethnic majority cities. The prospect of the city's ethnic minorities becoming the majority soon was a "very, very big deal," he said, adding, "I think it's a very important issue. It's important because in Europe this won't happen in the way it has happened in US, where one lot of people takes over from another. There will be a lot of groups of different ethnicities, and that is going to take a new kind of thinking. This is what most European cities in twenty years' time will look like, and that's why I'm so interested in what's happening in Birmingham," he added.

So there you have it. Our enemies have warned us what's to come. They are quite open about our destruction and even gloat about it. Time is running out fast for us. Do we throw in the towel or do we make a stand?

As always please send us your letters, press cuttings, photos, artwork and most importantly your quality articles and reviews (book, movie, CD and DVD reviews most welcome). We also welcome any comments, suggestions or criticisms you might have.

If you are an active Nationalist, why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give out (or sell them!) at your next branch meeting? We also need your regular donations – however large or small, every Dollar, Pound or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford. Thanks once again for your support, together we will win.

Heritage and Destiny

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40 Years of the National Front - Part IV

On one level the October 1979 National Front conference should have been seen as a triumph for the party over the establishment forces which in the name of defending "democracy" sought to deny racial nationalists their basic civil rights. Towards the end of the previous year the NF had approached Great Yarmouth Council (then Conservative controlled) to hire a hall in the resort for its 1979 conference, and after some discussion the council agreed a contract in April 1979, with the party paying £6,000.

When Labour won control of the council at the May 1979 elections they tried to tear up the contract. The consequent court case was resolved in the Court of Appeal just a week before the conference, when a panel of judges headed by Lord Denning ruled that the council was obliged to go ahead with the booking.

Having failed to prevent the conference by legal means, the establishment turned to its familiar alternative tactic of mob violence. NF members young and old had to run the gauntlet of ANL attacks merely to get into the conference hall, but the real problems that were to destroy the party as an effective political force were awaiting them inside.

Two factions had already broken cover: a group led by former vice chairman Andrew Fountaine and fellow Directorate member Paul Kavanagh, and another which had already left the party to form the British Democratic Party (initially called the British People's Party) under Leicester solicitor Tony Reed Herbert.

The NF's new chairman Andrew Brons with Directorate member Paul Matthews, flanked by NF ex-servicemen Tom Mundy (*left*) and Rochdale organiser Pete Barker (*right*) with wreaths, preparing to lead the Front's annual Remembrance Day parade

Party chairman John Tyndall decided that factionalism could only be ended by amending the NF's constitution to invest the leader with ultimate power over the party's affairs:

In most respects the National Front was basically sound. Its political objectives, as they stood, needed no alteration. The vast majority of its members consisted of sound people, albeit people in some cases needing further political education.

What was wrong with the party was a minority of members who were a harmful influence, and, above all, its internal constitution and organisational structure, which permitted the continuous infiltration of bad blood into the ranks and thereafter the rising of much of that bad blood to the top. The party most certainly had no future unless it could be immunised against this tendency, and this immunisation had to start with an alteration of the rules by which the party was run.

In Tyndall's view internal party democracy should consist simply in the election of the party leader by the whole membership. Once elected the leader's power should not be circumscribed by an elected Directorate. Throughout 1979 disputes within the Directorate had revolved around the control of Excalibur House, the NF headquarters building in Shoreditch which had been acquired eight months before the general election.

The third floor of Excalibur House was leased to the Excalibur Club, a private members' social club which could not legally be controlled by the party. This predictably created an awkward situation when the club's steward, Jimmy Styles, was expelled from the party! In effect the Excalibur Club was controlled by the Fountaine-Kavanagh faction, even after that faction had been defeated within the Directorate and some of its supporters expelled.

Jimmy Doyle, one of the leaders of the Racial Preservation Society which had been one of the NF's founders in 1967, lobbied against Tyndall and Webster during the summer of 1979, writing that:

Morale in the Party is at an all-time low. Many previously dedicated activists have told me they will resign.

I can see a battle looming within the Party. If the moderates don't win (the people Tyndall and Webster sneeringly call populists) then the NF is finished.

If the Party is ever to succeed it must rid itself of all the national socialist diehards - this will not be easy with the Directorate in the hold of many Tyndall stooges.

Though Doyle and others were still writing off Tyndall and Webster as belonging to a single 'hardline' faction, in attempting to re-establish his authority within the party Tyndall found that Martin Webster, once an ally, was increasingly an obstruction. During the 1979 faction fights more information came to light about Webster's homosexuality, which Tyndall now saw as more than a purely private matter, as he wrote later:

I had come to realise that there existed within the party a network of homosexuals which extended right through the organisation and even into its higher councils.

The father of a young NF member in West Bromwich had written to Tyndall about homosexual overtures having been made to his son.

At Great Yarmouth Webster and his allies, including the young Nick Griffin, helped defeat the Fountaine-Kavanagh faction but joined forces with the remaining populists to block Tyndall's proposed constitutional changes. The party chairman was then defeated again on the issue, and on the related issue of disciplinary action against Webster and his homosexual network, at NF Directorate meetings in late 1979 and early 1980.

During January 1980 Tyndall issued a circular which stated: *There is an enormous strength of feeling within the membership of the party that constitutes a state of emergency.*

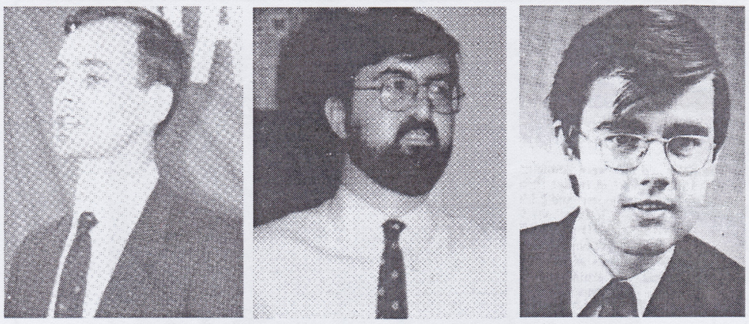
The pro-Webster faction issued their own circular, admitting that "the continuing attempt by the Fountaine-Kavanagh faction to take over or destroy the National Front is the most serious factional assault on our party" but also insisting that the Tyndall counter-proposals for an extraordinary general meeting to change the party's rulebook were "unconstitutional and unwise".

After his final defeat at a Directorate meeting on 31st January 1980, Tyndall resigned as NF chairman, being replaced a few weeks later by the 32 year old Andrew Brons, who told a *Times* interviewer that the 1980s would present "very big opportunities for the NF".

During the ensuing few months further bitter infighting convinced Tyndall that there was no chance of winning back control of the party for the time being. At the end of June 1980 he formed the New National Front, choosing that name in the hope that there would in time be some form of "reconciliation" and reunification of the party.

During 1980 a rival attraction for disillusioned NF hardliners was the revived British Movement, now led by Michael McLoughlin. While the Fountaine faction tended to recruit older activists, the BM was a magnet for younger elements.

A demoralised and divided NF was unable to field candidates at the first three by-elections after the disappointing 1979 general election, so their first post-election campaign was in Glasgow Central on June 26th 1980, following the death of Labour MP Tommy McMillan. NF headquarters repudiated their own candidate James McKenzie after his campaign team held a televised outdoor rally that was deemed too hardline and linked to Glasgow's notorious religious sectarianism. Most of the Glasgow activists, led by Eric Brand, subsequently joined the NNF and ultimately the BNP.



Three faces of populist nationalism seeking to take the movement beyond the Tyndall-Webster era after 1980: (*left to right*) Ian Anderson, the first NF candidate to poll below 1% in a parliamentary by-election; Steve Brady, who survived the National Party and the League of St George to be readmitted to the NF in 1983; and Tony Reed Herbert, who led the first post-general election split in the NF, forming the British People's/Democratic Party, later discredited in a gun running scandal

The first officially recognised NF by-election candidate of the 1979 parliament was in Croydon North West on 22nd October 1981, when young Cambridge graduate Nick Griffin fought his first election. The media paid little attention to Mr Griffin's political debut, where he finished fourth of twelve candidates with 429 votes (1.2%).

The diminishing and factionally obsessed ranks of British nationalists probably cared most about the fact that Griffin easily beat the Constitutional Movement's candidate Sandra McKenzie, who finished seventh at Croydon with 111 votes (0.3%). The Constitutional Movement had been founded by Fountaine and Kavanagh at the end of 1979 after they failed to wrest control of the NF from John Tyndall, and its name (like that of the NNF) reflected its founders' ambition that their faction would eventually regain control of a reunited NF.

In May 1981 the three factions clashed head to head in the Greater London Council elections, just as the NF and NP had done four years earlier. This time the NF was only able to field 41 GLC candidates rather than 91, while the NFCM had 23 candidates and the NNF 18. The total NF vote was down from 119,060 to 21,582, while the three factions combined in 1981 could only muster 32,316.

In the Lewisham Deptford constituency the combined NF-NP vote in 1977 was 14.5%; the combined NNF-NFCM vote in 1981 was 2.4%. In Bethnal Green & Bow the NF polled 19.2% in 1977 - by 1981 the NF vote was down to 3.9%, with the NFCM taking 1.3%.

Even in constituencies where there was no nationalist competition the NF vote was markedly down, such as Lambeth Central where the NF share fell from 5.2% to 2.0%, and Newham South, where a 1977 NF vote of 15.0% fell to 6.3%.

Tragically the movement was entering one of its worst cycles of internal bloodletting, just at the moment when Enoch Powell's 1968 predictions of racial strife were being fulfilled in every black ghetto across England.

In April 1980 a police drugs raid on a cafe had sparked rioting in the St Paul's district of Bristol. Almost exactly a year later, on 10-12 April 1981, London's West Indian ghetto in Brixton exploded, followed a few days later by further trouble in London's ethnic enclaves. In the first week of July black rioting erupted in Toxteth, Liverpool, followed within days by equivalent trouble in Moss Side, Manchester, and 'copycat' riots the length and breadth of England.

The climate of increasing ethnic violence claimed one victim within the rapidly fading Constitutional Movement. A 22 year old NFCM member, Tony Donnelly, was stabbed to death by a West Indian gang in Hackney on his way home from a GLC election count.

Under Martin Webster's leadership the NF was increasingly building support among young working class whites, including skinheads, though some of Webster's opponents felt this was damaging the party's image. During June 1981, a few days ahead of a planned NF march, skinheads and local blacks rioted in Coventry, while on 3rd July an Asian mob firebombed the Hamborough Tavern in Southall after a skinhead concert.

Though black violence was evident nationwide and the racial nationalist response was pitifully inadequate, the media continued to portray nationalists as the actual or potential source of violence.

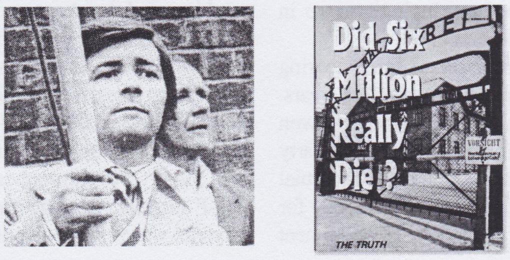
On 6th July 1981 ITV's *World in Action* broadcast a documentary on a gunrunning conspiracy by leading members of the British Democratic Party. (Two years later it was revealed in another television programme that Ray Hill, a close associate of BDP leader Tony Reed Herbert, had been acting as an "anti-fascist" informant. The same is now known of leading Midlands BM activist Peter Marriner.)

On April 7th 1982 the confused factional picture was clarified when John Tyndall brought together Ray Hill of the British Movement, John Peacock of the BDP, John Wood of the League of St George, numerous other independent nationalists and his own followers in the NNF to form the British National Party - the same BNP which continues to this day, with some of its prominent founder members such as Richard Edmonds having now been in the same party for more than 26 years: a rare achievement in racial nationalism!

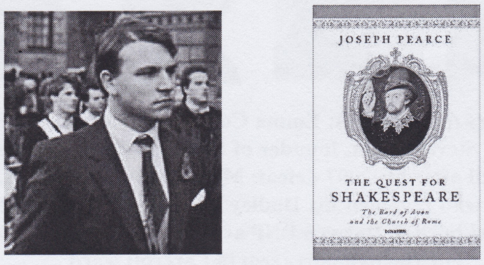
It was now becoming evident that the future of British nationalism would lie either with the NF or with the BNP, but few would have predicted that the NF would undergo several further crippling splits.

One apparent strength of the NF in the early 1980s was a cadre of talented young leaders. A *Times* profile in March 1980 presented Andrew Brons, newly elected NF chairman, as leader of a new generation of young, well-educated nationalists. Emerging during his time as chairman and a few years younger than Brons were the likes of Nick Griffin, Joe Pearce, Ian Anderson, Martin Wingfield, Steve Brady, Tom Acton, Michael Walker and Patrick Harrington. Though Brons was just old enough to have been a teenage activist in Colin Jordan's National Socialist Movement, these younger men had grown up with the NF, and they were apparently untainted by association with the 'extremist' movements of the 1960s, though Brady had been active in the League of St George and hardline loyalist movements and had to be vetted by the NF leadership before readmission.

The death of Sir Oswald Mosley on 3rd December 1980 was symbolic of the end of a fascist era. It was reasonable for the NF's young intellectuals to believe that tomorrow belonged to them, leading a new and unquestionably British racial nationalism that owed no direct debt to continental forebears - or if it did was influenced more by the ideas of the French 'Nouvelle Droite', notably Alain de Benoist, than by pre-war exemplars.



Two of the NF's 1980s leaders who later disappeared from the movement. Richard Verrall (*above*) pioneer revisionist author of *Did Six Million Really Die?*, and Joe Pearce (*below*), jailed twice for racism, now a Catholic scholar and biographer



A changed perspective on the history of the 1930s and 1940s was being offered by scholars in Europe and America such as Professors Robert Faurisson and Arthur Butz. The new NF vice chairman elected in February 1980 was Richard Verrall, who under the pseudonym Richard Harwood became the first British revisionist with *Did Six Million Really Die?*

Themes such as ecology and regionalism were starting to be introduced into nationalist publications, and were to be much more evident later in the decade. After the August 1980 bombing of Bologna railway station, carried out by *agents provocateurs* acting on behalf of sinister elements of the Italian state, a group of Italian nationalists fled to England, housed initially by the League of St George's Steve Brady.

The most famous of these Italian refugees were Roberto Fiore and Massimo Morsello, who became close to young NF activists such as Nick Griffin, Patrick Harrington and Derek Holland. They promoted a new form of nationalist ideology termed the "Third Position", synthesising ideas drawn from esoteric sources such as the Italian fascist philosopher Julius Evola and Corneliu Codreanu, founder of the Romanian Iron Guard. Such notions began to appear in the NF's monthly magazine *Nationalism Today*, edited by Joe Pearce.*

The next parliamentary by-election after Croydon to be contested by the NF was on 3rd June 1982, when Joe Pearce obtained 1.8% in Mitcham & Morden. Readers may remember the *Newsnight* coverage of this by-election being interrupted by news of the shooting of the Israeli ambassador in London, an event which triggered the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The NF's result was rather less dramatic than the fate of Shlomo Argov - Pearce's vote was slightly down on the 2.0% won by a paper NF candidate at the 1979 general election.

Soon after the by-election Joe Pearce was convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment under the Race Relations Act for his role as editor of the NF's youth publication *Bulldog*. (Pearce has since reinvented himself as a Roman Catholic academic, specialising in biographies of fellow Catholics such as G.K. Chesterton, Hilaire Belloc and J.R.R. Tolkien. His speeches and articles for Catholic audiences in the United States contain highly coloured and distorted accounts of his nationalist past as part of a renunciation of 'racism', though he avoids any mention of more personal aspects of his former life which might cause greater offence to his pious paymasters!)

On 28th October 1982 Martin Webster himself fought Peckham, a constituency which offered a chance to put nationalism back on the map. Even such a high profile candidate couldn't turn the tide, polling only 3.9%, again slightly down on the 1979 performance.

Another big name candidate, Ian Anderson, fought the Birmingham Northfield by-election on the same night. Though this was never going to be one of the NF's best Birmingham constituencies, Anderson's feeble 0.9% (the first time that the NF had polled below 1% in a parliamentary by-election) was an early indication of how disastrous the 1983 general election would turn out for nationalists.

The last NF by-election campaign before the general election was the notorious Bermondsey by-election on 24th February 1983. This is remembered today for Labour's selection of the openly homosexual Peter Tatchell, who managed to lose what had been a safe Labour seat, but ironically there were at least two other homosexual candidates in the by-election, the victorious Liberal Simon Hughes and the National Front's James Sneath, who polled 1.4%, down from 3.8% at the 1979 general election. Sneath competed for the tiny nationalist vote with Lady Birdwood, standing as an anti-immigration independent, and a candidate from Dennis Delderfield's New Britain Party, each of whom polled 0.2%.

There were few grounds for optimism for British nationalists going into the 1983 general election. Margaret Thatcher's Tories had renewed their "patriotic" credentials via the 1982 Falklands War and what was seen as a "tough" response to the 1981 riots, though in reality the government had done nothing to deal with Britain's racial crisis. The Labour Party was entering the election with its most leftwing manifesto ever, dubbed by one party insider "the longest suicide note in history", persuading many racially conscious voters that the need to stop Labour meant an NF or BNP vote would be "wasted". And the Social Democratic Party (SDP), created in 1981 and now in alliance with the Liberals, harvested votes from those who despaired of the old gang parties and were susceptible to the delusion that a new centre party offered something different that would "break the mould of British politics".

The 1979 general election had promised much but delivered little to the NF's record slate of candidates. For Britain's nationalists, now divided between the NF and BNP, could things get any worse in 1983?

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

* *Editor's note: Massimo Morsello died at the age of just 42 in March 2001. His comrade Roberto Fiore continued to build their political party Forza Nuova, which was part of the Alternativa Sociale coalition which won a European parliamentary seat for Benito Mussolini's granddaughter Alessandra at the 2004 elections. Though Alternativa Sociale no longer exists, Roberto Fiore became an MEP himself in May 2008 following Alessandra Mussolini's resignation. Fiore is now seen as "absolutely the most extreme person who has ever served in the European Parliament", according to the anti-fascist MEP Glyn Ford.*

Editor's note (II): Part V of this series will appear in Issue 34

Election 2008 - Stagnation in the BNP Heartlands

As predicted in our last issue the 2008 local elections presented two sharply contrasting pictures - nationalist advance in London, but stagnation or decline elsewhere.

While the party leadership had been predicting a net gain of forty seats, the BNP ended this year's campaign with a net gain of ten. Moreover several seats being defended by the party were lost, including two in Epping Forest and one in Kirklees, West Yorkshire.

The BNP's progress outside London can best be assessed by comparing this year's results with those achieved in the same areas in previous years. Regular readers will know that the racial battlegrounds where the BNP won its first breakthrough in 2001-2002 have seen declining support for the party for several years, a decline which has this year reached the stage of virtual extinction in some formerly thriving branches. This has been a tragedy for those Britons most seriously affected by the failure of the multiracial experiment - a tragedy largely of Nick Griffin's own making.

2008 winners ***(left to right)*****: Emma Colgate, new BNP councillor in Thurrock; Steve Batkin, founder of Stoke BNP, who returned to the council after his 2007 defeat; Malcolm Davis, a rare UKIP councillor, who regained his Dudley council seat; Tony Meleady, former Blackburn & Darwen BNP activist and winner of a second For Darwen party seat in Earcroft ward**

In **Burnley** the party made significant electoral progress during 2000 and 2001, under the leadership of Steven Smith and Simon Bennett, both of whom were later forced out of the BNP by Griffinite factionalism and joined the England First Party. In 2003 - the last Burnley election fought by the Smith-Bennett team - the BNP contested thirteen wards in Burnley, polling between 32.8% and 51.9% and winning seven seats. This year the Griffinite BNP contested ten Burnley wards, polling between 7.4% and 38.6% and winning just one. The highest BNP vote in 2008 was not much higher than the lowest in 2003. In four wards this year's vote was less than half that achieved five years ago.

Patricia Thomson was elected as BNP councillor for Briercliffe in 2003 with 877 votes (51.9%); this year the defeated BNP candidate in Briercliffe polled 326 votes (19.9%). Five years ago Burnley BNP polled astonishingly well even outside the seven wards that the party won. In Gawthorpe for example 2003 candidate Andrew Kenyon was only 65 behind Labour with 712 votes (40.2%). This year the BNP's Gawthorpe candidate attracted just 289 votes (19.9%).

At least Burnley BNP is still in good enough shape to field something resembling a slate of candidates. The once respected **Oldham** BNP this year had only two candidates, one of whom lives on the other side of the county in Blackpool, and both of whom came third. The results were respectable enough - 24.0% for Roy Goodwin in Chadderton Central and 15.0% for Alwyn Stott in Shaw - but when Mr Stott first contested Shaw in 2003 he took 26%, and in the BNP's strongest Oldham campaign in 2002 the branch's lowest vote in the borough was 22.9%, while Mr Goodwin that year took 35% in St James's ward and came within 91 votes of winning the seat. For about two minutes this year Mr Goodwin again thought he had won, but after receiving congratulations from other nationalists in the count he discovered that he had actually finished third, 306 votes behind the winning Conservative John Hudson, surely Britain's campest councillor.

Blackburn BNP once again proved that whatever the Oldham branch can do, they can do worse. This was described by the BBC as the most racially divided town in Britain, and when the BNP won the Mill Hill ward in a 2002 by-election it might have been expected to build a strong presence on Blackburn with Darwen council. It was not to be. The usual pattern of poor man management by the party leadership has led to the disintegration of Blackburn BNP, which could only field one candidate this year. Darren Jeal polled 396 votes (24.7%) in the Higher Croft ward, well down on the previous BNP result in this ward at the 2006 elections when Mr Jeal's wife Natalie took 527 votes (29.6%). More tellingly a whole swathe of white working class wards in Blackburn with Darwen had no nationalist candidate this year, including Ewood, Mill Hill and Meadowhead, the latter two of which have previously elected nationalist councillors.

Even as the first wave of BNP success ebbed away, a second wave arrived in 2003-2004, partly because boundary changes across most metropolitan and unitary councils allowed three votes to each elector, and boosted the chances of BNP councillors being elected. While initial BNP strongholds were in the East Lancashire councils of Oldham, Burnley and Blackburn, the focus began to shift across the Pennines. The new nationalist heartland covered West Yorkshire councils: Calderdale, Bradford and Kirklees. 2003-2004 also saw BNP success in the adjacent West Midlands boroughs of Sandwell and Dudley.

Most of the branches which benefitted from this second wave of BNP success are also now in terminal decline. Across **Kirklees** this year sixteen wards saw a decline in the BNP vote compared to last year, with just three seeing an increase. Bear in mind that 2007 was itself not a great year for Kirklees BNP! Considerable effort went into the Heckmondwike ward being defended by Cllr David Exley, first elected here at a by-election in August 2003 and re-elected in 2004. Sadly Cllr Exley was ousted this year, though his 1,903 votes (35.9%) were a credit to his campaign.

More serious even than the loss of Heckmondwike was the general decline across Kirklees in what were once strong wards for the party. Dewsbury East fell from 35.6% in 2006 (when Cllr Colin Auty was elected) to 34.7% in 2007 and 27.6% this year; Liversedge & Gomersal from 32.4% in 2006 to 27.6% in 2007 and 19.0% this year; Mirfield from 27.3% in 2006 to 24.1% in 2007 and 15.8% this year; Cleckheaton from 30.9% in 2006 to 27.1% in 2007 and 20.3% this year.

Part of the problem here (as in some other early BNP strongholds) is that the party's 'anti-fascist' opponents have concentrated their resources on particular target wards and anti-nationalist voters have sometimes voted tactically, raising the barrier required to win a seat. But the biggest problem is that in Kirklees, as elsewhere, Nick Griffin's policy of alienating good local organisers while promoting incompetent favourites elsewhere in the region has devastated morale.

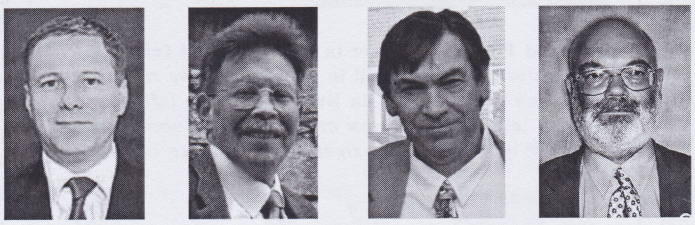
Just to the north of Kirklees, and also straddling the Pennines, is the borough of **Calderdale**. Here Nick Griffin once predicted in a Christmas video message posted on the BNP website that the party would soon be not only the main opposition party but challenging to take control of the council, yet for the last six months before the May elections the BNP hadn't a single Calderdale councillor. This year they did at least manage to win back the Illingworth & Mixenden ward, which was lost last year mainly because of adverse publicity given to the fraud conviction of the defending BNP councillor. This year's 38.3% vote in Illingworth & Mixenden was well up on last year's aberrrant 30.3% and even an increase on the 35.6% won by Cllr Geoffrey Wallace when he gained his seat in 2006.

Though Illingworth & Mixenden was an excellent result for Calderdale BNP, they still only have one member in the council chamber. Elsewhere in the borough the results were mostly down on last year. In Town ward, where current branch organiser Adrian Marsden won a seat in 2004, the BNP vote has fallen from 26.4% in 2006 to 19.1% in 2007 and 15.0% this year; in Ovenden from 29.7% last year to 26.3% this year; in Sowerby Bridge from 18.3% last year to 12.1% this year; in Northowram & Shelf from 23.1% in 2006 to 14.6% in 2007 and 9.0% this year; and in Todmorden from 21.6% in 2006 to 13.4% in 2007 and 12.6% this year.

The 2008 **Bradford** elections belong in a special class of electoral disaster which might have had its own section in Dante's *Inferno*. Five wards in Bradford have elected BNP councillors over the years. Two of these - Worth Valley, once held by Cllr Chris Kirby, and Keighley West, which was held by Cllr Angie Clarke before she was driven out of the party by Nick Griffin and his Yorkshire friend Mark Collett - had no nationalist candidate this year, while the others were contested both by the BNP and by a last minute breakaway faction standing as Democratic Nationalists in protest at Griffin's corrupt autocracy.

In Queensbury the BNP was aiming to take its third seat in the ward, but though this was by far their best local result the party's share fell to 33.8% from 36.6% last year and 38.5% in 2006. In Wibsey the BNP vote has declined from 30.4% in 2006 to 27.8% in 2007 and 16.4% this year; and in Wyke from 28.7% in 2006 to 27.9% in 2007 and 17.0% this year.

So predictably there were zero gains for Bradford BNP this year. Even outside the main target wards the party's vote has slipped badly under the stewardship of the unpopular Griffinite organiser Paul Cromie (recently replaced). In Royds the BNP vote has fallen from 33.0% in 2006 to 32.5% in 2007 and 19.2% this year; and in Clayton & Fairweather Green (where there wasn't the excuse of a rival nationalist splitting the vote) from 25.9% in 2006 to 21.5% in 2007 and 20.5% this year.



Losing nationalists in 2008 included (*left to right*): David Exley, who lost his Heckmondwike seat after almost five years as a Kirklees councillor; John Rowe, involved in a tied election last year for Rosegrove with Lowerhouse ward, Burnley, but beaten by 146 votes this year; Tony Frankland, who lost his Loughton Alderton seat, one of two BNP defeats in Epping Forest; and Dr Jim Lewthwaite, a former BNP councillor in Bradford, whose Democratic Nationalist slate struggled to make any impact this year.

Moving south from the BNP's early 21st century northern enclaves, the party's former stronghold in the Midlands was the borough of **Sandwell**, where there were once four BNP councillors. Among the BNP's best wards in Sandwell was Tividale, where Cllr Carl Butler was elected with 37.0% in 2006 and the party polled 29.8% even when losing in 2007. This year Sandwell BNP couldn't even contest Tividale.

In Great Bridge ward Cllr Simon Smith won one of the best ever BNP votes in 2006 with 45.1%, but has since been expelled by Nick Griffin. The BNP poll in Great Bridge fell to 30.1% in 2007 and 26.1% this year.

The decline of Sandwell BNP can be seen at its starkest in Princes End ward, first won by Cllr John Salvage on the old boundaries in 2003. Cllr James Lloyd topped the poll in 2004 and would have been up for re-election this year, but for his expulsion from the council in October 2007 for failing to attend a single meeting in six months. The BNP lost the consequent by-election and predictably failed to recapture the seat this year, polling just 20.0% compared to 34.9% in May 2007 and 43.5% in 2006.

Elsewhere in Sandwell's target wards there was a similar decline. In Friar Park the BNP vote has collapsed from 31.0% in 2007 to 18.6% this year; in Hateley Heath from 30.4% in 2006 to 29.5% in 2007 and 18.7% this year; in Wednesbury South from 27.8% in 2006 to 23.4% in 2007 and 15.6% this year; and in Tipton Green from 33.6% in 2006 to 28.9% in 2007 and 18.4% this year.

Though never as successful as Sandwell, **Dudley** BNP (once run by Griffin's right-hand man Simon Darby) was another of the party's bright spots in the Midlands. Darby was elected under the old boundaries in Castle & Priory ward in 2003, but in the new Castle & Priory the BNP vote has fallen from 24.3% in 2006 to 16.9% in 2007 and 16.0% this year. An even more marked decline has occurred in the other Dudley target ward of Coseley East, from 34.0% in 2006 to 28.7% in 2007 and 26.9% this year, while the BNP vote in Brockmoor & Pensnett fell from 27.7% last year to 19.1% this year.

The cycle of success and decline continued in 2006, as new victories grabbed the headlines in Stoke on Trent, Epping Forest and (especially) the London borough of Barking & Dagenham. There were no borough elections in London this year, but three BNP councillors were up for re-election in **Epping Forest**. Two of these were defeated, while the third - Cllr Patricia Richardson - only succeeded by moving to a safer ward at the expense of the sitting councillor. In Nick Griffin's BNP, needless to say, a Jewish councillor such as Mrs Richardson gets special treatment.

The Loughton wards concerned have only two councillors each, so were not contested in 200. Clearly the branch capitalised successfully on the original 2004 victories, increasing their vote substantially to win a second tranche of seats in 2006, but has fallen back badly this year. In Loughton Alderton the BNP vote fell from 37.6% in 2006 to 31.4% this year, and in Loughton Fairmead (represented for four years by Mrs Richardson) from 34.5% to 28.2%. In the one ward retained this year - Loughton Broadway - a special all out effort to retain the party's one Jewish representative saw the vote increase slightly from 39.3% to 39.7%, at the expense of defeat elsewhere in the borough.

The one genuine BNP stronghold in England where the party has consolidated rather than declined is **Stoke-on-Trent**, a city which has had a strong BNP presence under Steve Batkin since the early 1990s. Aside from the efficiency of its BNP branch, Stoke's politics is *sui generis*, with a once dominant Labour Party even more chronically undermined than elsewhere by divisions and corruption, which has produced thriving independent campaigns and far left splinter groups, and enabled seats to be won in Stoke with a relatively low percentage vote.

One of the BNP's most improved perfomances this year was in Stoke's Meir Park & Sandon ward, won for the first time this year, with the BNP vote increasing from 23.3% to 30.2%. A third BNP seat was won in Abbey Green ward, and this is probably a record in English politics with the three seats having been won with votes of 24.9% in 2006, 27.3% and 30.9% - there are few wards in the country which can be won with less than a third of the vote.

Bentilee & Townsend became the second Stoke ward (and only the third anywhere in the country) to have three BNP councillors. This year the BNP vote here rose to 34.6%, compared to 30.0% in 2007 and 33.3% in 2006.

Even in Stoke it wasn't all good news for the BNP. In Longton North the sitting BNP councillor Mark Leat resigned from the party to stand as an independent, and the party's share fell to 25.8%. A ward which once had two BNP councillors now has none. In Weston & Meir North the party's bid to create another all-BNP ward failed, with the party's share falling from 33.4% to 29.9%.

The other area which saw a BNP revival this year was **Pendle**, a borough which borders on Burnley but has not been infected by Burnley's Griffinite factionalism. Adam Grant won a second BNP seat in Marsden ward, polling 39.0% for a 73 vote majority over the Tories. In nearby Waterside ward the BNP vote increased from 19.9% to 27.0%, cutting the Liberal Democrat majority from 316 to 155.

Two other West Midlands councils - Redditch and Solihull - have BNP councillors, but unlike Stoke saw no further success this year. Having won Winyates ward in **Redditch** in 2006 with 31.4% the BNP vote slumped the following year to 21.6% and remained static this year at 21.9%. In **Solihull**'s Chelmsley Wood ward the BNP vote has seen a steady decline from 31.4% in 2006 to 30.7% last year and 26.3% this year.

In southern England (outside London) there have been just three councils which have ever elected BNP councillors. Aside from the previously mentioned Epping Forest, there was continued decline for the party this year in **Broxbourne**, where the party's vote in the main target ward of Bury Green fell from 31.8% last year to 22.5% this year, while nearby Cheshunt Central has seen a long term BNP decline from 26.4% in 2006 to 19.1% last year and 16.4% this year.

By contrast in **Thurrock** the BNP enjoyed a significant revival this year with the election of Emma Colgate in Tilbury Riverside & Thurrock Park, where the BNP vote increased from 30.1% in 2007 to 39.9% this year. Concentration of campaigning effort in this ward clearly paid off, but closer examination of the party's votes across the borough reveals that Thurrock has not been immune from the overall trend of BNP decline. Apart from Cllr Colgate's victory, all of the other fourteen wards contested saw a fall in the BNP vote. In West Thurrock ward the BNP vote has fallen from 36.6% in 2006 to 29.6% in 2007 and 23.5% this year; in Belhus from 30.0% in 2006 to 22.7% in 2007 and 21.1% this year; and in Grays Riverside from 27.8% in 2006 to 25.6% in 2007 and 23.1% this year. In Corringham & Fobbing the BNP polled 26.5% last year, but only 17.8% this year.

Leeds is the only one of Britain's major cities outside the capital which has ever elected a BNP councillor - Chris Beverley who won Morley South ward in 2006. This year Leeds BNP fielded a full slate of candidates, many of them clearly in no hope wards. In the wards where a serious campaign could be expected the results were patchy, though better than in some of the BNP's former strongholds elsewhere.

England First challengers in 2008 included (*above left*) *H&D* editor Mark Cotterill in Preston; (*above right*) party chairman Steven Smith in Burnley; (*below left*) Martin Brierley in Oldham; (*below centre*) Craig Coombs on the Isle of Wight and (*below right*) Mark Waring in Darwen

When Cllr Beverley won Morley South two years ago he polled 32.9%. This fell last year to 29.0% and this year to 28.6%. The BNP's highest vote this year was in Middleton Park, where the party's share has risen from 28.5% in 2006 to 34.2% in 2007 and 37.4% this year. Similarly in Ardsley & Robin Hood ward the BNP vote has gone up from 22.4% in 2006 to 27.5% in 2007 and 29.5% this year. In both of these wards (especially Middleton Park) the BNP was able to squeeze the Tory vote in a traditionally safe Labour area.

Unlike Leeds there were several council areas where the BNP struggled to improve on last year. In **Birmingham** last year's best ward Shard End remained static, while in Longbridge ward the BNP slipped from 18.5% to 14.1%. Last year's best **Basildon** ward St Martin's declined from 26.4% to 21.6%; while the best **Southend** ward in 2007 (St Luke's) saw the BNP drop from 19.0% to 15.1%.

This year the main areas of BNP growth (contrary to the analysis promoted by Nick Griffin for the last decade) have been in former Labour bastions where the white working class has felt betrayed by the disappearance of traditional industries such as coal mining. For the first time the BNP won council seats in Rotherham and in the former Derbyshire coalfield area of Amber Valley. There is an anti-Labour protest vote in such areas, which last year resulted in a Respect councillor being elected in Bolsover.

In **Amber Valley** the BNP won both Heanor East and Heanor West, while also polling well in Heanor & Loscoe, in a town which has seen high profile nationalist events over many years but never before a nationalist councillor. The party's vote in Heanor West was up from 31.2% in 2006 to 39.5% this year, while in Heanor & Loscoe Paul Snell boosted his share of the vote from 31.1% to 35.4%.

In **Rotherham** BNP candidate John Gamble in Brinsworth & Catcliffe ward was elected with a huge increase in the BNP vote from 30.8% to 40.7%. A peculiar election in nearby Maltby saw Will Blair elected as Rotherham's second BNP councillor with just 23.0%, thanks to a motley collection of independents who gathered more than a thousand votes between them and split the previously solid Labour vote. In Rotherham's Valley ward the BNP vote soared from 17.5% to 28.0%. Strangely the BNP chose not to contest Keppel ward, where former branch organiser Marlene Guest gained 28.5% last year. The United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP), which in most areas polled poorly, took advantage of the BNP's absence in Keppel, finishing runners up with 27.0%.

Another traditional Yorkshire Labour stronghold, **Barnsley**, saw less spectacular but nonetheless significant BNP progress, especially in St Helen's ward where the party's vote almost doubled from 16.6% to 30.2%.

As much as the former Yorkshire coalfields, much of North East England was also once solid Labour territory - where political cliché had it that Labour votes were weighed rather than counted. The row over the 10p tax rate hit Labour in working class areas especially hard this year, something that was very evident to me in several wards across the North, where Conservatives and Liberal Democrats were making gains.

For the last couple of years the BNP has threatened to make a breakthrough in the West Midlands borough of **Nuneaton & Bedworth**: this year the long promised victories finally arrived. Bedworth's *raison d'être* was coalmining, but the last coal mine closed in 1994 and Labour has finally been punished for its neglect of local workers. Martyn Findley won the Barpool ward with 34.2% and Darren Haywood won Camp Hill ward with 36.2%. For the first time since the creation of the council more than thirty years ago, Labour lost overall control of Nuneaton & Bedworth to the Conservatives.

The North East BNP, now run by former National Front election strategist Ken Booth, has for several years fielded impressive slates of candidates without ever seriously threatening Labour. The collapse of traditional Labour, coupled with an increasing concentration of BNP campaigns on target wards, produced one or two interesting results this year. In Elswick ward, **Newcastle**, Ken Booth doubled his vote from 13.5% to 26.8% , while the BNP poll increased from 24.4% to 32.9% in Primrose ward, **South Tyneside**; from 8.0% to 12.0% in High Fell ward, **Gateshead**; and from 11.7% to 15.8% in Pallion ward, **Sunderland**. Yet in the other North East wards the increase in the BNP vote was very slight, and in a few - such as Castle and Hendon wards in Sunderland - BNP support declined.

Redhill ward in Sunderland saw a bizarre contest between rival nationalists. John Martin was widely attacked as a "Searchlight mole" last year when he resigned as BNP organiser and stood in St Anne's ward as candidate of the Britain First Party, affiliated to the explicitly national socialist November 9th Society, while his girlfriend stood as BFP candidate in Redhill. This year Mr Martin was miraculously transformed from Marxist spy to Griffinite hero as he returned to the BNP fold as candidate for Redhill, while last year's BNP candidate Ian Leadbitter was this year's villain, standing as an Independent. Mr Leadbitter won a surprisingly strong 13.5%, while Mr Martin's 19.5% meant that the combined nationalist vote was almost a third of the poll.

Smaller nationalist parties encountered some of the same problems and advantages as the BNP this year. The England First Party maintained its unbroken record of success in head to head fights with the BNP, when Nick Griffin's local stooges were again foolish enough to field a candidate against EFP chairman Steven Smith in **Burnley**'s Cliviger with Worsthorne ward. The BNP finished bottom of the poll with 7.4% while Mr Smith won 12.5%. The combined nationalist vote in the ward was down from 28.6% to 19.9%. This was caused by two factors: the national swing to the Tories (reflected here in what has always been a solidly Conservative ward) and the much lower profile nationalist campaigns in the ward compared to 2007. The EFP's strategy during 2008 involved leafletting in other areas of Burnley as part of a long term recruitment plan, while neglecting their own target ward.

Strategic errors also undermined the EFP campaign in **Blackburn**, where the party once held two council seats. Ignoring the opportunities presented by the parallel decline of Labour and the BNP, the local EFP branch chose not to contest any of the three wards which once seemed to form a white nationalist block in the west of Blackburn. Consequently the Liberal Democrats harvested the anti-Labour vote and almost won Mill Hill, the Conservatives increased their majority over Labour in Meadowhead, and there was a historic Tory victory in "safe" Labour Ewood ward - all areas where nationalist voters had nowhere else to go. The solidly white council estate ward of Shadsworth was also ignored by local nationalists.

Blackburn with Darwen EFP instead pursued what can with hindsight be seen as fruitless efforts to target a safe Conservative ward in North Turton with Tockholes, where the former BNP organiser Nick Holt moved to the EFP and took 10.4%, and a former Labour ward in Earcroft, which has become a stronghold of the new 'For Darwen' party, where the EFP's Mark Waring won 9.9%. Earcroft was gained by former BNP activist Tony Meleady, who joins former BNP organiser Trevor Maxfield as a For Darwen councillor for the ward.

Too often nationalists inside and outside the BNP have been thinking solely in "political insider" terms. It is obvious to us that David Cameron's Tories have abandoned any pretence of standing up for white interests and have sold out even those few policies which once appeared to make the Tories a patriotic alternative. But to ordinary voters - even those inclined to racial nationalism - that is far from obvious. All they can see is a Tory Party that now presents a viable fighting alternative to Labour.

If we are to defeat this Tory surge it will require a concerted effort to explain Cameron's perfidy; in the meantime our electoral strategy should recognise that electoral success will be more achieveable in white Labour areas - especially so in the least cosmopolitan and "diverse" of such areas.

There was some better news for the EFP in **Oldham**, where the party stepped into the gap left by the collapsing Oldham BNP. Former Oldham BNP organiser Martin Brierley won 18.0% for the EFP in Chadderton South, while Andrew Clayton won 15.0% in St James's. These were excellent results for the first EFP excursion into the town.

Another very good EFP result was achieved by Barry Taylor with 16.4% in Eaton Manor ward, **Milton Keynes**. *H&D* editor Mark Cotterill ventured into the ethnically diverse Riversway ward in **Preston** and came away with 8.0%. Since the BNP has now ceased to exist in both Milton Keynes and Preston, the EFP will be extending its campaigns in these areas to offer a positive electoral alternative. At the parish council level the EFP fielded its first ever candidate on the **Isle of Wight**, where Craig Coombs achieved 23.8% in Ryde's St John's West ward.

The National Front's main election effort was in London (see page 16). Four NF candidates stood in **Birmingham**, all of whom were badly beaten by the BNP and scored between 1% and 1.5%. But in Longbenton ward, **North Tyneside**, the NF's Mark Nicholls won 11.4% - similar to the BNP votes in nearby wards.

The latest electoral challenge to the BNP came in Bradford from the Democratic Nationalists, who started well by recruiting nine candidates but mostly achieved poor results. Only Neil Craig's 9% in Wyke ward and Jim Lewthwaite's 7.6% in Royds were respectable votes. The reasons for DN failure can be briefly summarised. The party was not set up until shortly before the elections, offering little opportunity to prepare strategy, design literature, or most crucially make an impact with the electorate. Even given this limited time, DN literature failed to get across the reasons for their split with the BNP in terms which the ordinary voter would understand. The DN leaflet described the BNP in one sentence as "falling apart due to Nick Griffin's arbitrary and authoritarian rule." True enough, but without being given further information and explanation the voter (as opposed to the political insider) would have remained baffled.

Besides the EFP, NF and DNs there were five independent, ex-BNP nationalist candidates, who all achieved respectable results. As mentioned above, former BNP organiser Ian Leadbitter won 13.5% in Sunderland's Redhill ward; Anita Corbett, also a former BNP branch organiser, was disappointed with her 12.0% in Oldham's Royton North ward, though realistically this was a good result when fighting the ward for the first time without a party label; defending ex-BNP councillor Mark Leat took 17.6% in Longton North ward, Stoke, where the combined nationalist vote of 43.4% would have been enough to win the seat; former BNP candidate Spencer Cartlidge won just 1.8% in Stoke and Trent Vale ward; while former BNP candidate Julian Mitchell won a very respectable 11.8% in Brockmoor and Pensnett ward, Dudley.

Predictably enough the 2008 local elections were generally disastrous for the "non-racist" Eurosceptic and English separatist parties.

The UKIP - which let us remember has nine Members of the European Parliament and obtained its first Westminster MP when Dr Bob Spink defected, still has only seven councillors in the whole country. In contrast to the failure of Dudley BNP however UKIP did manage to regain a seat on **Dudley** council, Malcolm Davis recapturing St James's ward with 28.5% compared to the BNP's 8.9%. Two UKIP councillors were elected in **Newcastle under Lyme** and one in **Hartlepool**.

A faction of English Democrats broke away last year to form the Free England Party, which this year contested Pin Green ward in **Stevenage**, gaining 11.5%, and Fawdon ward, **Newcastle**, gaining 12.4%.

The English Democrats themselves still hold one council seat in Rastrick ward, **Calderdale**, where Cllr Paul Rogan defected from the Conservatives. This year the ED candidate in Rastrick, David Stevenson, finished third with 16.4% but more than 1,000 votes behind the winning Tory. There were four other ED candidates in Calderdale, their best result coming in the safe Tory ward of Northowram & Shelf, where John Dowson gained 10.6% and defeated the BNP. Also contesting this ward as an Independent was Raymond Pearson, the former Conservative councillor for Mixenden ward, who is widely respected by many nationalists and finished third with 10.9%.

Party chairman Robin Tilbrook finished second despite polling under 10% in one of England's safest Tory wards, **Epping Forest**'s High Ongar, where the Conservative councillor was returned with 76.5% of the vote. In Bede ward **Nuneaton** the presence of an ED candidate who polled 6.1% clearly cost the BNP the seat, allowing Labour to scrape home with a majority of 16 votes.

The best ED results were five wards in **Rochford**, Essex, where the party polled between 19.5% and 33.8%, and Finningley ward, **Doncaster**, where Peter Davies polled 21.6% (almost identical to his 2006 result), but most of the 44 ED candidates obtained less than 10%, and there was no outstanding result to blot out the embarrassment of the party's London campaign *(see page 16)*.

Overwhelmingly white traditional Labour areas will offer continuing scope for BNP inroads for as long as Labour remains in the doldrums. Yet the strategic problem for the party is posed by the revival of the Conservative Party, with David Cameron apparently poised to be the next prime minister. The Labour government's authority is crumbling daily, with Gordon Brown now the most unpopular Labour leader in history, yet the BNP is unable to reap significant benefits outside one or two formerly solid Labour areas which have always been Tory free zones. In most of the country BNP support remained static or declined, while the Conservatives surged ahead.

In **Basildon**'s Billericay East ward, for example, BNP support fell from 12.2% in 2007 to 7.5% this year, while the Tory vote increased from 44.2% to 65.8%. In Bury Green ward, **Broxbourne**, the BNP slipped from 31.8% to 22.5% while the Tories, who might once have feared this ward turning into a Tory-BNP marginal, stormed home with 59.7%, up from 47.5% last year.

A similar trend can be seen in the North West England region, where Nick Griffin aims to be elected to the European Parliament next year. The Tories gained Radcliffe East ward in **Bury**, for example, increasing their vote from 32.3% to 45.2%, while the BNP vote declined from 19.5% to 15.2%. Less dramatically, even in wards such as **Stockport**'s Davenport & Cale Green, where the Tories had no chance of winning, their vote increased from 15.5% to 18.7% while BNP support slipped from 10.0% to 7.1%.

Yorkshire Conservatives also had something to celebrate at the BNP's expense. Mirfield ward, **Kirklees**, is one traditionally Tory ward where the BNP has emerged as the main challenger, but this year the BNP vote fell from 24.1% to 15.8%, while the Tory vote rose from 46.7% to 55.9%. Steve Cass, father of Mirfield BNP candidate Nick Cass, encountered a similar phenomenon in Liversedge & Gomersal ward, where his vote fell from 27.6% to 19.0% while the Conservative poll increased from 41.5% to 52.8%.

The West Midlands was not immune from the Tory revival. The Tory councillor in Charlemont with Grove Vale ward, **Sandwell**, boosted his vote from 34.5% in last June's by-election to 48.3% this year, while the BNP declined from 21.6% to 16.9%. In one of Sandwell's safe Labour wards, Friar Park, the Tories overtook the BNP to claim second place - with the Tory vote rising from 22.1% to 30.2% and the BNP vote falling from 31.0% to 18.7%.

Nick Griffin became BNP leader at a time when the Conservatives were almost universally considered unelectable, and this situation has continued until very recently. It therefore seemed to make electoral sense to present the BNP as a patriotic, 'non-racist', Eurosceptic party, not that different in any fundamental, revolutionary sense from the Tories or UKIP. His message to Tory voters was that their party couldn't win, so why not use your vote to send a signal of protest to New Labour?

The only way to combat the Tories now is to present clear ideological divisions to voters and invite them to make a choice. This year's BNP television broadcast deliberately fudged ideological dividing lines, offering no clear reason why racially conscious voters should not trust the Tories. The arguments in nationalists' favour against the charlatan David Cameron are unassailable - it's time for the case to be made loud and clear.

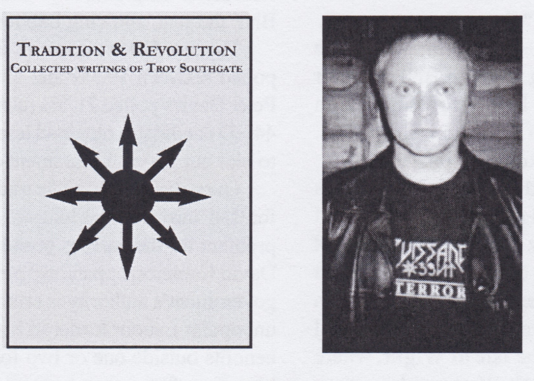
Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Book Review: *Tradition and Revolution:*

Collected writings of Troy Southgate - Part I

Published by Integral Tradition Publishing, 2008, ISBB 978-87-921-36-02-2 - 24 Euros (hardcover), 10 Euros (softcover) 446pp. Available from The Integral Tradition Publishing, or www.integraltradition.com

This collection of essays and articles by someone who has been involved in what for want of a better word could be called the "Movement" political and music scene for almost 25 years is a fascinating, and at times irritating and inadvertently hilarious, curate's egg of a book. Which displays in almost equal measure the obvious intelligence, integrity and idealism of its author and the stupidity, crankery and superstitious cultism of those with whom he associated early in his political career and who clearly filled his head with a great deal of nonsense, from which he has as yet not entirely, it seems, emancipated himself.


TRADITION & REVOLUTION
COLLECTED WRITINGS OF TROY SOUTHGATE
TERROR

Troy Southgate, organiser of the New Right Forum, has published a new collection of essays

As he explains in the interesting interviews in this book, Troy Southgate was a young South Londoner who became involved in the Movement via the Croydon Branch of the National Front in 1984. The date is significant, since it was clear to this reader that if he had only been recruited a couple of years earlier his subsequent career, and contribution to political progress, would have been very different.

As it was, he joined just in time to be sucked into the lunacy of the so called "Cadre" faction which split the NF in 1986, a faction whose claims to revolutionary contempt for bourgeois constitutionalism did not prevent it sedulously claiming legitimacy on the basis of byzantine constitutional minutiae as the "Official NF"! Persisting in this title even when the "Provisional NF" around the *Flag* newspaper and *Vanguard* magazine, sprung largely from impeccably National Revolutionary grass-roots revolt among the Party's activists and branches against an increasingly deranged clique in charge, largely supplanted it as the mainstream NF within 2 years. A prize that proved as worthwhile as hijacking the *Titanic* just in time to see it slip beneath the waves. Whilst the Cadre NF collapsed in crankery and contention between factions, the Flag NF was simply abandoned by most of its leaders and activists to corruption as the unsavoury Ian Anderson was left to pick over the carcass of what was clearly, by the early 1990s, no longer a viable vehicle for progress whatever was done with it.

By the same point Troy Southgate had ended up in the ultra-Catholic International Third Position fragment of the Cadre, led by Derek Holland, who followed the traditions of the early saints of his Church in his complete lack of personal hygiene if nothing else. The other two leaders of the strange Cadre sect, Nick Griffin and Patrick Harrington, having gone their separate ways. Harrington into the Third Way groupuscule, noted for its heroic battle to defend the public lavatory facilities of Broxbourne and other such crucial issues for the future of Race and Nation. And Griffin into the BNP, ironically initially by taking the very hardcore NS line that he denounced before and since as "reactionary and politically disastrous Hitlerism", but eventually, in the personal opinion of this reviewer if not perhaps of much of his present readership, to redeem himself by good works.

To his credit – and a reflection of what comes over as a basic root in common sense, however overgrown in all sorts of exotic ideological jungles it at times has become, in his character – Troy Southgate saw through Holland's increasingly clerico-fascist crankery. And the corrupt scam that led Holland to milk his minions of money ostensibly to build a New Jerusalem in northern France (in fact a derelict barn abandoned when Del-boy trousered the money and ran). Also the manipulations of the clique of Italians around Roberto Fiore who used the ITP, as they had the Cadre before it, for their own selfish ends. Repaying the help they received from the Movement in Britain when they arrived as refugees, fleeing false accusations of involvement in the 1980 Bologna bombing, by, as Mr Southgate rightly points out, using the more naive and impressionable elements of it for their own ends whilst enriching themselves by preying on their compatriots in Britain and preparing for a return to their own country as cushily-ensconced senior cogs in the very political Establishment to which they pretended to offer a revolutionary alternative. Mr Southgate would probably not be surprised by allegations that they bought immunity from deportation to Italy in the early 1980's by doing a deal with the security services of the British Establishment. Until their well-connected cronies back home could get them an amnesty.

Mr Southgate subsequently set up various initiatives, such as the English Nationalist Movement and the National Revolutionary Faction, before reaching his present "National Anarchist" position, the logic of which rather militates against setting up yet another organisation! Though he is now active in the metapolitical – and seemingly rather worthwhile - New Right Forum.

Throughout his career it is evident, both from this book and from Mr Southgate's repute in the Movement, that he was a hard-working, dedicated and talented activist and an idealist who actually believed in what he espoused. And indeed has lived by his ideals in his personal and family life. In contrast, sadly, to the coterie of cynics, cranks and crooks who used him in the 1986-92 period. Encouraged by elements of said coteries to confuse the objectively valid Distributist political ideas of the likes of G.K. Chesterton and Hilaire Belloc with their subjective personal religious beliefs, he converted to Catholicism, and characteristically embraced it with a dedication and commitment that put those egging him on to shame. However, his intelligence and integrity led him to think his way out of this diversion again, although as will become clear he retains in this reviewer's view a great deal of rather strange religio-metaphysical baggage to this day. The ideological equivalent of lying down with dogs and getting up with fleas, I fear.

This book is partly a collection of essays and interviews in which Mr Southgate expounds his political ideas, both in principle and how to put them into practice – well worth reading and thought-provoking even if this reader didn't always agree with them – other writings on "esoteric" topics to which we shall come later for a bit of light relief, and a very valuable and interesting commentary on Julius Evola's *Men Among the Ruins* which really needs to be discussed separately as part of a discussion of Evola's ideas rather than Southgate's. But which alone justifies buying this book.

Mr Southgate's National Anarchism is clearly a synthesis, as he says, between what is essentially the radical racial nationalism of the late 1970s and early 1980s – which, it is a great pity in this reviewer's view, Troy Southgate came along too late to be involved in and directly influenced by (save in its cancerous Cadre perversion) - and the ideas of people like Richard Hunt and his Alternative Greens. I repeat that it's really worth reading Mr Southgate's own exposition of his ideas direct, and no doubt I shall not do them justice here.

But basically he believes that Western Capitalist Civilization is doomed to a catastrophic collapse and population crash in the coming century. In which I think he is undoubtedly right, although I doubt that it will be because as he suggests of "an all-encompassing cosmological master-plan". Overpopulation, resource exhaustion, quite possibly climate change and other ecological disasters and other self-destructive results of a system which blindly serves short-term selfish greed will bring the whole rotten edifice crashing down without the need of ley-lines and occult forces I expect. Mr S incidentally is at his powerfully-prosed best in denouncing life as a cog in the Global Greed Machine, though I think he is a little unfair to termites, who have enough to put up with, suffering general negative stereotyping and 100 million years of racial attacks from ants...

He argues that on the ruins we can build communities organised on a basis of a synthesis of European Tradition and new Distributist/Anarchist ideas, combining meritocracy and freedom in a way of life in harmony with our identity and the living world of which we are a part. This is an attractive ideal – Mr Southgate doesn't actually use the analogy, but I have a mental picture of something rather like the Shire of Tolkien's Hobbits. As he puts it "without a statist institution or an accompanying police force to control or monitor the inhabitants of such communities".

I fear however it is not a very realistic vision, at least in the aftermath of complete social collapse. From personal experience I can testify that the alternative to government and effective policing is not anarchy and freedom. It is paramilitary feudalism, with frightened people arming in their own defence and Mr Green the High Street butcher or some other spontaneously-emerged local warlord doling out the High, Middle and Low Justice to outsiders and malefactors backed by goons with pickaxe handles and shotguns (themselves mostly simply concerned local citizens trying to protect their homes and families). Mr Southgate's communities would need to arm and combine in their own defence, especially in the face of irruptions of hungry and desperate hordes (as Mr Southgate rightly points out, Britain itself can probably only feed a third of its current population, and hungry hordes on a scale unseen since the *Völkerwanderungen* that finished off the Western Roman Empire will be pouring West and North from the Third World). They would in fact have to build – or take over - a state and an army. Or go under.

More fundamentally, like many utopian visions, Mr Southgate's probably can't be built with real people. Tolkien's Hobbits were able to live in an almost anarchic rustic idyll because, as the good Professor put it, they were "as a rule, generous and not greedy, but contented and moderate, so that estates, farms, workshops and small trades tended to remain unchanged for generations". Also Hobbits "kept the laws of free will" – they didn't need policing or governing. But humans are not Hobbits, and sadly do not have their many sterling features. That is not to say that some sort of utopia such as Mr Southgate envisages cannot be achieved. But it will require, as Nietzsche saw a century and more ago, the further evolution of mankind. We need to change a human nature forged by evolution to serve a very different set of needs, those of Pleistocene hunter-gatherers, if we are to achieve a stable, sustainable and fulfilling civilization. How this is to be done and by whom is a separate issue.

Reviewed by Ian Freeman, Northwich, Cheshire

Editor's note: Part two of Ian Freeman's book review will appear in our next issue.

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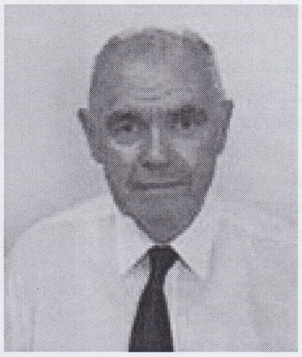
Immigration Then - and Now

I read Peter Rushton's excellent article about immigration and Enoch Powell's 1968 speech with interest. However, Mr Rushton is wrong to assert that the first major controversy about immigration in Britain was provoked by the influx of Russian Jews during the 19th century.

Much earlier, in the wake of the St Bartholomew's Massacre in France in 1572, thousands of Protestants (Huguenots) from France and the Low Countries fled to England and elsewhere because of the persecution to which they were being subjected. These immigrants brought many skills with them, which were lacking in England. Those who came here included goldsmiths, silversmiths, clock and watchmakers, weavers, textile and silk workers, artists, landscape gardeners and architects, etc. Our forebears, far from being xenophobic by nature, accepted these people; but they did resent the large number of ordinary tradesmen and labourers who also came here and consequently competed with the English-born workers for jobs. The unskilled newcomers were regarded as a drain on public resources, as well as lowering the living standards of the native population. A similar situation occurs today due to the thousands of East Europeans and others from further afield who are flocking here.

The rulers in England at that time, like those who rule us today, seemed overly concerned with the welfare of the newcomers at the expense of their fellow countrymen. There were several reasons for this, one being that it boosted the Protestant Cause at a time when there was great fear of a Catholic revival in England. Another was that many of the crafts practised by the immigrants were precisely those that were in great demand by the aristocratic elite and the wealthy, who alone could afford them. As a result, the government of the day enacted legislation to protect all newly arrived immigrants, many of whom were wealthy. It became a crime to utter anything derogatory about these privileged people.



Ronald Rickcord was a founder member of the BNP (as was *H&D's* editor Mark Cotterill) in 1983, and editor of the BNP's newspaper - *British Nationalist*

Today it is similarly an offence to make adverse comments about the strangers among whom we are forced to live. Our well-heeled politicians today could not exist so comfortably without their foreign *au pairs*, baby-minders, cooks, cleaners and gardeners, anymore than could the aristocrats of the past enjoy life without the foreigners they employed.

During the last quarter of the 16th century, the influx of foreigners from France and the Low Countries continued unabated until the French King, Henri IV, ended the religious wars by coming to an accommodation with the European Protestants by proclaiming the Edict of Nantes in 1598 giving them certain rights and protection. Before that, immigration had created much unrest in England, causing an outbreak of rioting in 1593, exacerbated by what became known as the "Dutch Church Libel". Some verses, regarded as scurrilous by the authorities, were found affixed to the wall of the Dutch Church in London, a few yards from the French Church of St Anthony. Purportedly they were written by the great English playwright, Christopher Marlowe, son of a cobbler, because they were undersigned "Tamburlaine", the title of one of Marlowe's plays. The verses are too long to reproduce in full here, but perhaps these few excerpts rendered into modern English, may suffice:

Your very usury doth leave us all for dead
Your artefacts, and craftsmen works our fate,
And like the Jews, you eat us up as bread...

And cutthroat-like in selling, you undo
Us all, and with our store continually you feast,
Our poor artificers do starve and die
For they cannot now be set on work...

With Spanish gold, you all are infected
And with that gold our nobles wink at feats.
Nobles, say I? Nay, men to be rejected,
Upstarts that enjoy our noblest seats,
That wound our country's breast for lucre's sake,
And wrong our gracious Queen and subjects good
By letting strangers make our hearts to ache...

Do not these words remind us of what is happening to our people and our country today, while our fat cats and politicians live off the fat of the land and are ever clamouring for more?

Of course, Marlowe did not write such poor stuff, even though the author of the verses tried to give that impression by using a typical Marlovian metre and style. It is probable that the Elizabethan government itself planted them in an attempt to provide an excuse for the state to apprehend any Englishman or woman intrepid enough to speak up for the English workers. Indeed, some scholars believe that the entire affair was orchestrated by the government in order to foment trouble and to provide an excuse to clamp down on anyone who openly opposed immigration.

The rulers had it in for Marlowe too, supposedly because of his perceived atheism: "I count religion but a childish toy, and hold there is no sin but ignorance" - *The Jew of Malta*. A more likely reason for Marlowe's unpopularity with the authorities was that he knew far too much about the skulduggery perpetrated by Elizabeth's ministers due to his previous employment as a government spy. Many were arrested, among them Marlowe. He was later released, and then conveniently murdered at the age of 29 when at the very height of his powers. Was he released to enable him to be murdered without any blame being attached to those responsible for his death?

Nearly a century later, in 1685, King Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes. The persecution of Protestants resumed with even greater ferocity, and immigrants continued flooding into England in large numbers, much to the understandable anger of the English populace.

These events of so long ago bear an uncanny similarity to what is happening to our country today. Far from doing anything constructive to stem the uncontrolled influx of aliens, our so-called leaders seem positively intent on welcoming the hordes coming here. What I find particularly disconcerting is that so many of our politicians seem to have no conception of the ramifications of unbridled immigration. Recently, sixteen Vietnamese cannabis farms were discovered operating in residential properties within a few miles of my home.

I recall making a speech when standing as a parliamentary candidate in 1979, in which I suggested that Mrs Thatcher's expressed fear of Britain being "swamped" by alien cultures was nothing more than an election ploy aimed at undermining the then burgeoning support for the National Front. Sure enough, despite Mrs Thatcher's supposed fear of Britain being swamped by aliens, within a few weeks of becoming prime minister, she allowed several thousand Vietnamese "Boat People" to settle here in accommodation specially made available for them. How many more thousands of them are here now? How many cannabis farms do they now run? And how many foreign drug traffickers, people smugglers and pimps are now operating in this country with impunity?

Ronald G W Rickcord, Newport Pagnell, England.

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Enoch's Cotterill connection

In issue 32 of *H&D* Peter Rushton in his article "Literally Mad - Immigration and British Nationality", mentioned my late second cousin's widow Druscilla Cotterill. Well this is her story - the story of Enoch Powell's most famous constituent.

Even though her death did not merit an obituary in her local lefty newspaper - *The Express and Star*, she was mourned by just family and a small circle of friends, who remember her as a "bit of a character", outspoken and fond of a drink. But Druscilla had a secret. For almost forty years, her identity - indeed, her very existence - has remained a tantalising mystery, known only to a diminishing handful of people. But it can now be revealed that this apparently unremarkable woman played a pivotal role in a moment of British history.

Mrs Druscilla Cotterill *(left)*; Enoch Powell's constituency home on Merridale Road *(centre)* just round the corner from Mrs Cotterill's home at Brighton Place; and *(right)* Enoch Powell campaigning in Wolverhampton in 1970 - his last election as a Tory

For she has been identified as the inspiration for Enoch Powell's famous 1968 'Rivers of Blood' speech, in which he warned of apocalyptic social consequences if the rising tide of immigration was not halted. Evoking the highly emotive image of 'the River Tiber foaming with much blood', Powell railed against proposed anti-discrimination laws which would make it a crime to refuse services or housing on the grounds of race. Crucially, he used the potent story of a beleaguered, elderly constituent as evidence that it was Britain's White population who were being victimised in their own country.

The Tory MP told his audience he had received a letter about a widowed pensioner who lived in a "respectable street" in his Wolverhampton South-West constituency. The woman, whom he refused to name, had seen every other white family move out of her street and said she was being forced out by immigrant newcomers. She told of being woken at 7am by West Indian neighbours wanting to use her telephone and being abused when she refused them entry, how she was told to rent out rooms to immigrants by the local authorities and accused of being a "racialist".

The letter, which Powell read to his audience of Conservatives in Birmingham's Midland Hotel, ended: "She is becoming afraid to go out. Windows are broken. She finds excreta pushed through her letterbox. When she goes to the shops, she is followed by children, charming, wide-eyed picaninnies. They cannot speak English, but one word they know. 'Racialist', they chant."

"When the new Race Relations Bill is passed, this woman is convinced she will go to prison. And is she so wrong? I begin to wonder."

It caused deep divisions in public opinion with Powell accused of inflaming racial hatred by many on the left as well as liberal Torys, but applauded by the White working class for saying the unsayable. He was quickly sacked from Edward Heath's shadow cabinet but he received 120,000 letters of support, while dockers and meat porters demonstrated in the streets to protest against the new Race Relations Act which extended the existing definition of racial discrimination to include areas such as employment, housing and other services.

The speech, and the reaction it provoked, still reverberates today as the debate over race, immigration and integration continues to dominate the political agenda. But in the midst of it all is the story of one woman. One of the main charges against Powell was that he had invented the story of the widowed pensioner - a view reinforced by the fact that he repeatedly refused to identify her. However, her name was revealed on the BBC Radio 4 programme, *Document* in 2007.

Druscilla Cotterill died 31 years ago, in an old people's home in her home town of Wolverhampton, after a life beset by misfortune. She was born Druscilla Luevina Childs in Bridgnorth, Shropshire, in 1907, the daughter of a farm labourer and the eldest of five sisters and at least three brothers. It was a close-knit family and she married relatively late, at the age of 33. The wedding took place in 1940, against the background of World War II with her new husband, Harry Cotterill (a second cousin of mine and a fellow Wolves fan) about to be posted overseas.

Harry Cotterill became a Battery Quartermaster Sergeant with the Royal Artillery but was killed in action, at the Battle of Singapore, aged 44. The couple had no children and Druscilla, who was known in the family as "Druie", never remarried. Through it all, Druscilla remained in the marital home - No 4, Brighton Place - one of a crescent of eight terrace houses in the Merridale area of Wolverhampton.

At first, she supplemented her widow's pension by renting out rooms to lodgers - mainly itinerant workers - but all that changed in the late 1950s. Wolverhampton, known as the 'crossroads of the Midlands', began a transformation with the start of mass immigration. The trickle of Commonwealth workers to Britain began in 1948 with the boat the *Empire Windrush*, which brought the first 492 West Indians from Jamaica to start a new life here. Many more were to follow.

Thousands of West Indians and Asians opted to settle in Wolverhampton, drawn by its low house prices and jobs at the Goodyear tyre factory, Villiers Engineering (which made motorcycle engines), the steel works and foundries.

Others found work in the NHS, cleaning hospitals and training as nurses. Some became bus drivers for Wolverhampton Transport department - rising from 18 per cent of the workforce of 900 in 1955 to 66 per cent ten years later. And the numbers of newcomers continued to grow. In 1954, there were ten Indian families in the town. Just two years later, the Indian workers' organisation had 150 members.

The impact extended to Druscilla's little world in Brighton Place. The electoral registers tell the story. In 1950, the list shows Brighton Place was occupied wholly by British families - the Routledges, the Pannells, the four Hunt sisters, the Walls and the Griffiths. But ten years later, four

West Indian families had moved in and by 1968, Druscilla and the Paynes at No 6 were the last British-born residents left.

Druscilla told her friend Geoff Bangham, who ran the Alexandra pub close to her home, that she felt uncomfortable and outnumbered. He said: "She was a very lively little lady but she was having it rough. She felt the change in the area, and she was getting concerned. She wasn't happy because of the invasion of the immigrants."

It was a concern shared by many in the town in the early days of immigration and ugly divisions quickly emerged between the two communities. Immigrants found themselves barred from boarding houses and pubs because of their colour, and in 1963 there was a silent protest by twelve West Indian men after they were refused a drink in the Bermuda Tavern in Queen's Square. Later, the local newspaper - the *Express and Star* - reported that white women were refusing to use the same washing machines as black women in the town's launderettes.

It was amid this mounting tension, which was replicated in towns all over Britain, that the Race Relations Bill was drawn up to try to legislate for 'harmonious community relations'.

This was all too much for Druscilla, who began to withdraw from society. She stopped taking in lodgers because she was accused of discriminating against immigrants, and decided to lock up her spare rooms. According to her nephew, Roland, she only used the kitchen at the back of the house and her bedroom. "She felt uncomfortable to find herself the only white person in the road," he said. And she also confided her fears to a friend - who wrote to Enoch Powell, with extraordinary consequences.

The image of the pensioner held hostage in her own home as excrement was pushed through her letterbox and windows smashed fuelled the already incendiary atmosphere in the country. A friend of Enoch Powell, a former high-ranking police officer, is adamant the letter was a true record.

The former officer, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said: "I saw the letter and I read it. And I knew the woman. It was Druscilla Cotterill. I know that the incidents described by her were officially reported and investigated but nothing came of it. Enoch felt it was the most momentous letter he had ever received. Unfortunately, perhaps, it sent him off on a tangent which ended his ministerial career, but he could never be accused of telling lies. She existed - but Enoch never named her, in order to protect her. Whatever criticism may have been levelled at Powell for his opinions, it was a noble decision to keep Druscilla's identity a secret."

Indeed, his brave stance, meant abandoning a libel action against the *Sunday Times* when it became clear he would have to disclose the letter and Druscilla Cotterill's name, encouraging accusations from opponents that the letter was a fabrication, and helping end his political career. His silence also enabled Druscilla to live out her life in anonymity. Despite her claims of feeling driven out, Druscilla stayed in Brighton Place until ill-health forced her to move to sheltered accommodation.

I must admit, I was never a great Powell fan myself, but I salute him for what he did for my cousin and for awakening a very large section of the English population to the perils of mass non-White immigration.

Mark Cotterill, Preston, Lancashire

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The People of Northern Europe - Part VII

The Germans Free Europe from Roman Domination and Lay the Foundation of the Middle Ages

So ended the first clash between the Germanic peoples and the Romans. This was before the Roman power had established itself in Gaul. The Empire was not yet in existence.

The man who was to lay the foundation of the post-Republic Roman Empire was soon to appear on the scene. This man was Julius Caesar. And it was Julius Caesar who had to meet the next challenge from across the Rhine in the person of Ariovistus at the head of a Swabian confederacy. Ariovistus had been invited to cross the Rhine in 71 B.C. by the leaders of the Sequani to help them in a war against a neighboring nation. He had been promised land in payment for his help. Ariovistus was by no means unwilling to take advantage of this opportunity. He crossed the Rhine with a large body of followers, settled the dispute, and then found that he and his army were no longer welcome in the land.

As Caesar tells of these events, Ariovistus was an invader, but Caesar can scarcely be called an impartial witness. Actually, they were both trying to do the same thing; namely, to take advantage of the lack of unity among the Celtic tribes to establish themselves securely. An understanding was clearly impossible, since it was no part of Caesar's plan to divide the authority in Gaul. In the battle that followed the breaking off of negotiations, Ariovistus was completely defeated, his army shattered, and he himself was barely able to escape across the Rhine to safety.

So ended the second clash. If Ariovistus had been successful, the career of Julius Caesar would have been checked, the destiny of Rome might have been changed as well as the subsequent history of the Western Hemisphere. Rome still had stout native troops, even though many of them did come from the Celtic districts of Northern Italy.

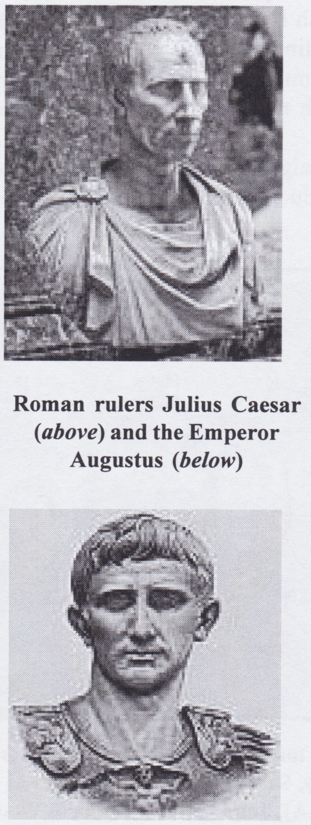
Greek-Roman Knowledge of the Germans. Not much of a reliable nature was known by the Romans about the Germanic people before the time of Tacitus. The North of Europe was a *terra incognita*, a land about which many wonders were told, as is evident in some of the remarks of Homer and in the strange tales of the kind of which Herodotus was so fond. It is difficult to recognize in the "hyperboreans" of the time of Herodotus the Germanic people of the Bronze Age. Nor did other Greek writers, such as Eratosthenes (276-196 B.C.) or Polybius (204-122 B.C.) have much more exact information. The Greek historians did not seem to be able to distinguish between the Celts and the Germani, or for that matter, between either the Celts and the Scythians, since the term Celto-Scythian or Keltoi was applied indiscriminately to all the people of the interior and the Far North.

Pytheas. In the year 325 B.C., or about that date, Pytheas of Marseilles, a Greek colony in the sixth century, made his celebrated journey through the Straits of Gibraltar northwards along the coasts of Spain and France and proceeded to circumnavigate the island of Britain. It was a daring voyage of discovery and Pytheas has never been given proper recognition for his imagination and courage. This was perhaps because the geographers and historians of his day and the succeeding generations considered the account he wrote of his voyage a travel romance. In other words, they thought that Pytheas was a fraud as a geographer and a prodigious liar. But there can be little doubt that Pytheas really made this journey, and it can scarcely have been the first of such expeditions, at least as far as Cornwall with its tin mines.

Pytheas, as reported by Pliny (for the account written by Pytheas has not survived), believed that the Gutones (or Gotones) dwelt along the borders of an estuary of the ocean by the name of Mentonomos, at a distance of six thousand stades from the mainland. From here the island of Abalus was a day's journey. Thither electrum (the Greek name for amber) was carried by the spring tides. Pytheas describes the sea in the far north to which he claimed to have sailed as a *mare mortum*. It would appear that Pytheas had encountered pack ice. Such a condition would be sure to make a marked impression upon a southerner.

According to some scholars, Pytheas probably passed along the coast of Schleswig among the Northern Frisian islands, and his use of the term `estuary' refers to a condition prevailing there at that time. Pliny describes marshlands in the area between the ebb and full tides. The Ingvioni or Ingvaeoni are mentioned by Tacitus as being in this area.

Pliny mentions other geographical features of the North which appear to refer to the Kattegat and South Sweden (Scania), also referred to as Scandinavia.



Roman rulers Julius Caesar (*above*) and the Emperor Augustus (*below*)

It seems certain that Pytheas found the source of the native amber, since he speaks of Abalus as being one of the main supply centers. On this island the amber is washed by the waves, he is reported as saying, and the inhabitants use it as firewood and also sell it to the neighboring Teutones. The island of Abalus is thought by some to have been Heligoland.

Before the war with the Cimbri and Teutones, the knowledge that the Romans possessed of the Germanic peoples was to a great extent based on hearsay and very inaccurate descriptions which are to be found in the rhetorical writings. These descriptions were apparently copied by one author from another and in this way a certain tradition was established. But with the multitude of slaves who were sent to Rome after the final defeat of the Cimbri and Teutones, the Romans could no longer be in error as to the difference at least between the Germani and the Celts. This difference was also emphasized very decidedly at the time of the Slave War led by Spartacus (73-71 B.C.), since the Germani and the Celts were in separate groups and under separate leadership.

In his account of the Gallic war Caesar includes some interesting remarks about the territory occupied by the Germani beyond the Rhine. He speaks of a forest which it would take a lightly equipped traveler nine days to cross, extending from the frontiers of the Helvetii to the country of the Dacians. This should be the Erzgebirge. There are some peculiar animals in this forest, he says. There is an ox that looks like a deer and has a single horn in the middle of its forehead. He also reports the presence of aurochs, and says that the young men hunt these animals in order to obtain the horns, which they exhibit as proof of their hunting prowess. The horns are mounted with silver and are used at banquets as drinking-horns.

Gradually the Roman world acquired a more extensive knowledge of the customs, peoples and country of the Germani. Caesar's raids across the Rhine must have made it possible to obtain valuable information. Then, too, Caesar would not have missed the opportunity to obtain information from the prisoners taken in the battle with Ariovistus.

Apart from Caesar, during the latter half of the first century of the preceding era and the first century of the present, there were many others who wrote accounts of the times. Some of the more important writers who helped to spread a more accurate knowledge of the Germanic nations were: Poseidonius (end of second century B.C.), whose works have not survived; Pliny (A.D. 23-79) in his account of the Germanic wars and *Historia Naturalis*; Strabo (63 B.C.- A.D. 21); Pomponius Mela (about A.D. 43); Plutarch (A.D. 50-120); Tacitus (A.D. 60-117) and Ptolemy's map of Germania (about A.D. 150).

The story from Tacitus about the origin of the three West Germanic groups is well known. These were the Ingvaeoni, the Irminni and the Istvaoni.

The Ingvaeoni included the Frisians, the Saxons, Anglii, Hardi, Cimbri, Teutones, Eadosii, Heruli (on the Danish Islands), the Danes (in South Sweden) and the Swedes. Of the Irminoni, the Semnoni seem to have been the most important. They were originally Suebi and eventually all bore this common name. Other West German nations were the Quadi, Marcomanni, Ermunduri, Chatti, Cherusci, and Batavi. To the Istvaoni belonged the Bracteri, Chamavi and the Agrivari. All three groups, with the exception of those from Denmark and Sweden (the North Germans), belonged to the West Germanic language division.

Under the Emperor Augustus (30 B.C. - A.D. 14) there were many raids by Germanic peoples into Gaul. None of these was successful in establishing permanent settlement. Tiberius forced the Marcomanni and the Quadi to retreat from the Danube into Bohemia and Lower Austria. In the North, as long as the Chatti (Saxons) remained allies of the Romans, it was quite impossible for other Germanic groups to cross into Roman territory over the low-lying Netherlands, often subject to tidal overflow. This danger from flooding caused the erection of a large number of artificial mounds upon which settlements were established.

Mutual Containment. The campaigns of Augustus did set up a small *provincia Germanica* to the north of Gaul. Beyond the Elbe river a group of nations opposed to Rome was organized under the leadership of Maroboduus. But before Augustus could come to grips with the confederation, a revolt broke out among the Illyrians further east and he had to change his plan of campaign to suppress this revolt. In A.D. 9, a German confederation, led by the Cherusci under Herman (or Arminius in Latin records), defeated and annihilated three entire Roman legions under the command of Varus in the famous action of the Teutoberger Wald. That defeat ended all Roman attempts to establish permanent control beyond the Rhine and north of the Danube, and made possible the survival of the Germanic languages (which include English) as living languages down to this day. If Rome had succeeded in subjugating northern Europe, some form of Latin-based Romance language would have undoubtedly come to dominate the entire area.

For the Romans, from now on a policy of defense was in order. It was then that the limes along the Rhine and Danube were established to keep the Germanic peoples out of Roman territory. These limes, boundary lines, were protected at intervals by fortified posts and a wall with a deep ditch, in the manner of Hadrian's wall in the north of England.

There followed a period of relative quiet in the West. Further expansion by the Germanic peoples was checked, and this check lasted until about A.D. 200. This probably resulted in the formation of larger Germanic groups, combinations of nations; and many of the smaller units disappeared. It was in this way that the Frankish confederacy was formed, and also the Alemanni.

But while the *status quo* was being maintained in the West the background was being prepared for a flank attack on the Empire in the East by East Germanic peoples, and especially by the Goths.

Dr. Sidney Green, Brookland, New York

Editor's Note: This article continues in the nest issue of H&D with part VIII - The Great Germanic Folk-Wandering Intensifies

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Election 2008 - BNP breakthrough in London

Richard Barnbrook has become the first ever BNP member of the Greater London Assembly, and the most important elected representative in the history of British racial nationalism, after the BNP broke the 5% barrier in the party list section of the May 1st 2008 London elections.

Other aspects of the election deserve further consideration below: 2008 was also an excellent result for the London National Front; it was a disaster for the United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP); an even greater disaster for the English Democrats, which might hasten the party's demise; and a headline grabbing success for the Conservative Party, whose revival must now be acknowledged, changing the entire climate in which nationalists must operate for the next few years.

Londoners each had three votes. They had a straightforward, old fashioned single vote in their constituency, conducted on the first past the post system which effectively excluded nationalists from any chance of victory, especially as these constituencies are the size of two or three London boroughs combined. They had a vote for Mayor, which allowed them to express two preferences, so an anti-Labour voter for example could safely vote for the BNP or UKIP without 'wasting' their vote. And finally they had a vote for a single party list covering the whole of London, conducted on a proportional system which effectively guaranteed the BNP a seat if their total vote across the city surpassed 5%.

The BNP party list for London, which won 5.3% support, included (*left to right*) Bob Bailey, Richard Barnbrook (who as head of the slate was elected to the GLA), John Clarke, Roberta Woods, Julian Leppert, Chris Foster, Cliff Le May, Jeff Marshall and Dennis Pearce

This was the third London mayoral election contested by the BNP. In 2000 party treasurer Mike Newland (soon to resign after accusing Nick Griffin of financial corruption) was the party's first candidate for mayor, polling 2.0% of first preferences. Julian Leppert was the second (and so far most successful) BNP mayoral candidate in 2004, achieving 3.0% of first preferences. This year Richard Barnbrook's mayoral vote of 2.8% was slightly down on four years ago.

Clearly the Barnbrook mayoral campaign was completely overshadowed by the anti-Livingstone, anti-Labour bandwagon which carried Conservative candidate Boris Johnson to power. Racial nationalists cannot merely shrug off this setback, a Tory trend which might well continue into next year's European election and the next general election in 2009 or 2010, and which must therefore be addressed by party strategists.

The BNP ignored the constituency elections, with the exception of the **City & East** seat which contains the party's main national stronghold Barking & Dagenham. In the citywide party list section the BNP this year polled 5.3%, a slight but crucial increase on the 4.7% achieved in 2004.

Close examination of the London votes indicates a flaw at the heart of Nick Griffin's leadership strategy, which is based on the assumption that traditional racial nationalism is dead and that the party must calibrate its appeal to non-racial, "cultural nationalists", many of them ex-Tories in areas far removed from the white working class racial battlegrounds on which the old BNP, National Front, Union Movement and British Union have focused for decades.

No one can deny that the BNP like any political party must have as broad an appeal as practicable. But this year's results more than ever establish that Griffin has jettisoned fundamental principles in exchange for fool's gold.

In some areas of the capital far removed from racial realities, such as the **West Central** constituency, the BNP vote has declined since 2004. This year's victory was based on substantial increases in the BNP vote on the racial frontline in East and South East London. In the **Havering & Redbridge** GLA constituency the BNP polled 11.3% this year, in **City & East** 9.7%, and in **Bexley & Bromley** 8.7%.

A more precise picture can be gleaned from ward level results now published by the electoral authorities. In **Kensington**'s Queens Gate ward for example - predominantly white but very affluent - the BNP list won just 1.6%, only just ahead of the far left Respect with 1.5%. The Conservatives won 65.6%, UKIP only 0.5% and the English Democrats only 0.2%.

By contrast the BNP polled 38.2% in Alibon ward, **Barking & Dagenham**, compared to 15.4% for the Tories, 1.0% for Respect, 3.5% for UKIP, and 1.6% for the English Democrats.

In Gooshays ward, **Havering**, the BNP polled 30.7%, though the Tories managed 29.0% and UKIP surprisingly 5.1%. The BNP vote was therefore 7.3% down on the recent by-election in the ward, with the Tories 7.5% up. In Heaton ward, Havering, the BNP polled 25.3% this year and also achieved strong votes in several wards across the borough that they have never contested in council elections - including Elm Park and South Hornchurch. Again though these Havering wards also saw strong Conservative votes.

UKIP managed the worst performance of any London party in 2008, collapsing from 8.2% in 2004 to 1.9% this year. Fighting the GLA for the first time, the rival English Democrats failed to take advantage of UKIP's problems, polling just 1.0% in the list system. The English Democrat campaign was torpedoed by the resignation of mayoral candidate Matt O'Connor in mid-campaign. O'Connor was a last minute replacement for the EDs' original mayoral candidate, media personality Garry Bushell. As one famous 19th century Londoner might have put it, to lose two mayoral candidates looks like carelessness.

Ian Edward of the National Front polled 25.7% in Harefield ward, **Hillingdon**, at the 2006 borough elections. This year the BNP list polled 16.6% in the same ward. This may indicate many things: the effect of an intense local campaign compared to a necessarily diffuse citywide campaign; personal factors concerning an individual candidate; the fact that supporters of the major parties in 2006 could give two votes to Labour or Tory and one to the NF. But it undermines the theory that the BNP has some sort of unique appeal to voters that is beyond the reach of any other nationalist party.

Tess Culnane, seen here at a 2005 John Tyndall memorial, won 8,509 for the NF in Greenwich and Lewisham

The 2008 London elections produced the best National Front votes for thirty years. This was achieved by a handful of dedicated activists, a tiny fraction of the party's 1970s membership. So first and foremost this year's superb results are a tribute to those brave nationalist men and women who stood for election, and the dedicated team who pushed out leaflets to embattled white voters across our capital city.

After paying due tribute to the folk who made these results possible, we have to take a long hard look at what the 2008 elections tell us about the future of nationalism. This isn't about point scoring or factionalism. It is a necessary contribution to strategic planning for success in future elections.

The most important point about the NF results is that they were won without any help from tactical factors. Two of the NF's five GLA candidates, Tess Culnane and Paul Winnett, saved their deposits by winning more than 5% of the vote - and remember these GLA constituencies involve two or three boroughs combined, so are at least five or six times bigger than a Westminster constituency. For a small party to save its deposit in such a campaign is a titanic achievement.

The London election was a disaster for UKIP, whose mayoral candidate Gerard Batten is seen (*left*) with his Asian wife Lina, and the ED's, whose mayoral candidate Matt O'Connor (*right*) quit in an alcoholic stupor just two weeks before election day

Noticeably the UKIP (which had won two GLA seats at the 2004 elections) fought all fourteen seats but also saved just two deposits, while the much hyped English Democrats and Left List (formerly Respect) lost all their deposits.

Ian Edward, NF candidate for **Ealing & Hillingdon**, fell just short of the 5% hurdle with 4.5%, which was still an excellent result by any standards - more than the UKIP and English Democrat votes combined! Even in the far less promising territory of **South West London** the NF's Andrew Cripps won 2.5%, well ahead of UKIP. Only in the **City & East** constituency did NF candidate Graham Kemp with 1.3% finish behind UKIP. Here the Front had been criticised for 'splitting' the BNP vote by fantasists who seriously believed that the BNP could win a seat under the first past the post system. Needless to say the BNP - whose main national power base of Barking & Dagenham falls within City & East - finished well ahead of the NF here with 9.6%, but a broader comparison of the NF and BNP votes completely demolishes every argument that Nick Griffin has used against the NF, and against traditional racial nationalism in general.

The NF was standing this year in the least tactically favourable section of the London elections - the GLA constituencies, where the old first past the post system still means that any vote for a party other than Labour or Tory can be seen as 'wasted', in the sense that smaller parties cannot possibly win a seat. By contrast the mayoral election allowed nationalist voters to opt for the BNP's Richard Barnbrook but still have a second choice, so that their vote would count in the main struggle between 'Red Ken' Livingstone and the Tories' Boris Johnson. A BNP vote here need not be a 'wasted' vote. So you would expect the BNP/Barnbrook vote to be massively higher than the NF vote in the relevant constituencies, if only for tactical reasons.

If Nick Griffin's arguments had any validity, this would be a racing certainty. His party, so he has endlessly repeated, represents moderate, electable nationalism, whereas the NF's votes (according to Griffin) are "uniformly pathetic", and like other non-Griffinite nationalists the NF's supporters are supposedly nazi cranks, headbangers, hopelessly unrealistic dreamers or cynical anti-BNP state agents. In Griffin's words (borrowed from St Matthew's Gospel): "by their fruits shall you know them".

So let's examine 2008's electoral fruits (by which I don't intend any insult to Mr Griffin or any of his candidates). In four of the five seats contested by the NF the party - far from being overshadowed by the BNP - actually defeated the heavily promoted BNP mayoral candidate Richard Barnbrook! In **Greenwich & Lewisham** the NF polled 5.7% to Barnbrook's 3.5%; in **Bexley & Bromley** 5.6% to 4.4%; in **Ealing & Hillingdon** 4.5% to 3.3%; and in **SW London** 2.5% to 2.3%. All of the BNP's massive campaign spending, policy wobbles, courting of Jewish support, and protestations of anti-racism ended in mayoral results that were almost all weaker than the NF's constituency results - even when the electoral system should have favoured the BNP very heavily.

In the GLA party list system, where the proportional electoral system gave the BNP an even bigger advantage, the party did slightly better than last time, and its 5.4% overall was just enough to elect Barnbrook to the Assembly (a result which would certainly have been prevented had the NF or any of the BNP's other much derided nationalist rivals thrown their hats into that particular ring).

But let's get this success, welcome though it is for all nationalists, into perspective. In the 1977 GLC elections, held across the same Greater London area as this year's GLA, but with an electoral system which in contrast gave smaller parties no help at all, the NF under John Tyndall's leadership won 5.3% of the vote (with another 0.5% going to the National Party, English National Party and Free Britain Party). So all the publicity, all the compromises, the turning a blind eye to leadership corruption for the sake of unity, and the hugely favourable PR system, delivered less than 0.1% to the BNP's party list candidates, while Mr Barnbrook's 2.8% of mayoral first preferences was barely half the NF's old vote.

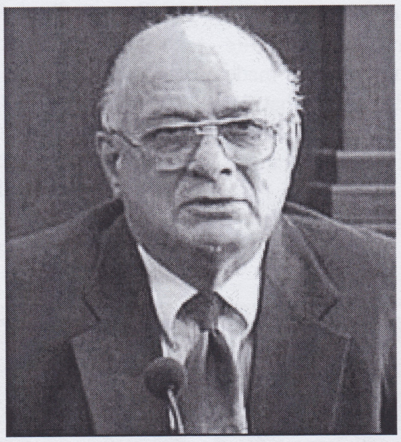
The NF results in 2008 were delivered by a campaign which couldn't be more different from Griffinism. Honest, old-fashioned politics; wearing out shoe leather on London's pavements; delivering a message of hope to the indigneous White communities undiluted by the wiles of crafty spin doctors. London's White working class opted in large numbers for the best placed racial nationalist candidate - in many cases actually favouring the "extremist" NF over the "moderate" BNP, though in all likelihood voters cared more about the essential nationalist message than about fine distinctions between parties.

The nationalist movement nationwide will need to take stock over the coming weeks and months. The NF's successful London campaign should be in the forefront of every nationalist mind as we ponder the future direction of the movement which must now answer our people's call to save Britain. The clear message is that nationalists can win votes without abandoning their principles or alienating their activists. If we can absorb that message while remaining focused on practical politics, ultimate victory is certain.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

National States Rights Party - Part III

Every social movement produces centrifugal tendencies, which result in the formation of cliques, factions, break-away groups, and splinter organizations within the larger movement. These subcategories then spend much of their time, energy and resources fighting against each other. This is true whether the movement in question is religious, political, racial or something else. Thus, within Islam, the Sunnis fight the Shi'ites, while among the Christians the Protestants and the Catholics make war against each other. The Trotskyite Marxists battle the Stalinists, while the Stalinists who follow the teachings of Chairman Mao contend against those who do not.



Jerry Ray (seen *above* in 2000) was the brother of Martin Luther King's assassin James Earl Ray, but Jerry himself pulled the trigger when movement infighting nearly cost the life of Don Black (*below*) when the future Stormfront founder was 17

And so it is as well within the broadly defined White Nationalist movement. However, in our case, the intra-movement struggles historically have been almost solely based on individual rivalries, jealousies and personality clashes. Only rarely do substantive issues, such as strategy and ideology, play a primary role in intra-movement fighting.

Perhaps one of the most destructive and costly feuds in the American racialist movement was the decade-long clash between the National States Rights Party and the American Nazi Party. During the crucial period of the 1960s, when America was being transformed from a White republic into a multiracial democracy, these two vanguard racial nationalist formations squandered a substantial percentage of their very slim resources in fighting with each other.

When George Lincoln Rockwell set up the American Nazi Party in 1959, there were already two established hard-core racial nationalist groups on the scene: James H. Madole's National Renaissance Party in New York City and Dr. Edward Fields' National States Rights Party in the South. In theory, neither group should have felt threatened by Rockwell: Madole pursued an ideological path that was distinct from National-Socialism (although similar to it), while Fields espoused a very American KKK-style Christian Nationalism. In reality, however, the hardline racial nationalist movement in the U.S. was very small, and there were only a limited number of activists and financial contributors available at any given moment. Rockwell's intelligence, energy, courage, charisma and flair for showmanship threatened to "suck all the air out of the room," to use a contemporary expression. The NRP and the NSRP feared that the new ANP would capture much of the support upon which they depended. The apprehension felt by the NSRP and the NRP proved to have some justification. In June of 1960, Rockwell made a brief propaganda foray into New York City. In one short week, he generated as much publicity for the ANP as the NRP had received in its entire 12-year existence. That same year, Matt Koehl, a key NSRP organizer in Chicago defected to the ANP.

Koehl had been with the NSRP since its inception as the United White Party in 1956. But he was a hardline Hitlerist, and never felt entirely at home in the NSRP, with its segregationist, Christian Nationalist approach. Rockwell's embrace of pure Hitlerian National-Socialism, on the other hand, suited him perfectly -- and so off he went into the ANP. Over time, other NSRP activists, especially in the North, followed his example.

Although frequently described by its enemies as "neo-Nazi," there were very few actual National-Socialists in the NSRP at any given time. Fields tried to recruit National-Socialists - and hold on to those he did enlist -- by confiding to them that the initials NSRP really stood for "National Socialist Revolutionary Party." (Rockwell was unimpressed and quipped that the initials actually stood for "Nazi Sneaks and Rats Party.") However, with ANP and later National Socialist White Peoples Party, as well as a host of smaller NS splinter groups, to choose from, very few NS types joined or stayed with the NSRP.

Nevertheless, the defection of both activists and financial supporters to Rockwell rankled the NSRP leadership. Party spokesman J.B. Stoner began telling people that he believed that Rockwell was not a legitimate racial nationalist, but rather a "plant" sent by the "Jews" to discredit the movement. At first he limited his comments to private conversations and correspondence, but soon he was making his accusations in public meetings. Furthermore, he charged that Rockwell was some sort of Marxist, because he used the term *National-Socialist*. Socialists, J.B. warned, were the same as Communists. Fields had his own doubts about Rockwell, because of Rockwell's willingness to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Rockwell felt that since the FBI was going to investigate and infiltrate the ANP anyway, the best course of action was to be open and honest with them, to show them that he was breaking no laws and that he had nothing to hide. Fields' experience with the Feds in the South had taught him that they were the enemy, or at least doing the enemy's bidding, and that to cooperate with the FBI was tantamount to treason.

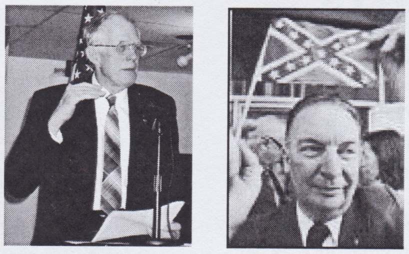
The suspicion that Rockwell was "not for real," coupled with resentment that he was "stealing" their support, finally came to a head. A front page article in the August, 1962, issue of *The Thunderbolt* accused Rockwell of being an FBI collaborator, of being on the Jewish payroll, of being a phony patriot and of being a Communist.

Most readers of *Heritage and Destiny* will know how easy it is to unfairly slander someone in the racial nationalist movement -- and get away with it. Anyone can be falsely branded as a communist, or a Jew, or a homosexual, or an FBI snitch, or a state agent, or a reporter, or a non-White or whatever. If the person being accused ignores the attack, his accusers point to this as proof that it its true; if he responds, then he generates publicity for the attack, and his accusers simply restate their initial charges with increased enthusiasm.

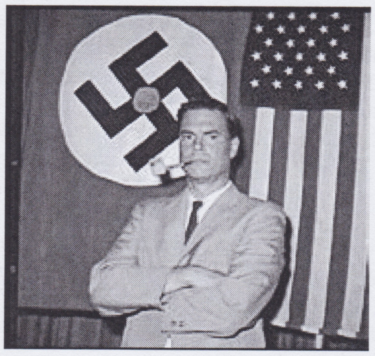
Lincoln Rockwell, however, was not going to let this smear go unchallenged. He resolved to contest it, no matter how much time, energy or money it cost him. He began by asking Fields for a simple retraction of the article -- but Fields refused. Consequently, Rockwell filed a lawsuit against him for slander in 1964, Civil Action 64-570. He asked the court to award him $550,000. As the case wended its way through the legal system, Matt Koehl wrote an article for the ANP magazine *The Stormtrooper*, entitled "Sneaking Made Me Sick." Koehl recounted his experiences in the NSRP and blasted the party leadership for being secretly sympathetic to National-Socialism but too cowardly to say so in public.

Letters went back and forth between Rockwell and Matt H. Murphy, Fields' attorney. Before the trial date, Murphy realized that Fields' case was weak and so he told Fields that if the case went to court, it would cost Fields $2,500 minimum, even if he won the case. Rockwell, however, offered to settle the case out of court by asking that Fields print a retraction of his (Fields') attack on Rockwell in *The Thunderbolt*. Additionally, Fields paid Rockwell $1,000 (about $5,000 in today's money). The retraction was printed in the October, 1965, issue of *The*

Thunderbolt. One observer has commented on the affair: "This case is interesting because of the lessons learned in bad publicity and expense. Both Rockwell and Dr. Fields later admitted that it was both unethical and bad tactics to take Movement disputes into the courtrooms of the very Zionist system that the Movement is supposedly dedicated to destroying. Ever since then, the use of malicious and baseless private lawsuits in order to pursue Movement feuds and private agendas has always been considered one of the earmarks of the government or Jewish *agent provocateur*."



Dr William Pierce (*left*): did he order the operation that nearly got Don Black killed? J.B. Stoner (*right*) thought that Rockwell (*below*) was a "Red" and a "Jew plant"



Rockwell reproduced the NSRP retraction in the ANP magazine *The Rockwell Report*. The out-of-court settlement did not end the ill-feelings, and tensions continued between the groups.

In August of 1966, both the NSRP and the ANP attempted to exploit an uprising by White workers of Eastern European background in Chicago. NSRP agitator Connie Lynch drove his pink Cadillac to the Windy City and many thousands of copies of *The Thunderbolt* were distributed to the crowds of angry Whites. The Northern Whites, however, gave the NSRP a lukewarm reception, and instead turned to the more-radical ANP for leadership. Rockwell noted with pleasure that the pavement was blanketed with discarded copies of the NSRP tabloid. The success of the ANP in Chicago was a crowning achievement for Rockwell and a black eye for the NSRP. But one wonders how much more could have been accomplished if the two groups had worked together on that occasion, rather than in competition.

The assassination of Rockwell in August of 1967 brought former NSRP member Koehl to the leadership of the party, which had since been renamed the National Socialist White People's Party. But the bad blood between the groups remained. A little over two years after Rockwell's death, the NSWPP recruited another important NSRP local organizer.

Robert Lyons was the Maryland organizer for the NSRP and a longtime Party activist. (See *Heritage and Destiny* number 31 for a photograph of Lyons in NSRP uniform at a BNP camp in Norfolk, UK, *circa* 1961.) In October, 1969, he invited James Madole to address an outdoor party "White Power" rally. Madole and a phalanx of bodyguards from the NRP Security Echelon showed up in NRP uniform. A photograph of Madole addressing the gathering, standing behind an NSRP banner, subsequently graced the front page of the *National Renaissance Bulletin*.

Fields was furious: Madole was infamous for his pro-occult, anti-Christian beliefs, which clashed with the Christian Nationalist ideology of the NSRP membership base. Having Madole address an NSRP meeting was a horrible embarrassment for Fields. There was an angry exchange of letters between Fields and Lyons. Lyons sent copies of the letters to Madole, which Madole read to an NRP leadership gathering. He analyzed the letters in detail, and jubilantly predicted that Fields would kick Lyons out of the NSRP, and that Lyons would then join the NRP and bring the Maryland chapter of the NSRP with him. In the event, Madole was half right: Fields expelled Lyons, but Lyons and his men joined not Madole, but Matt Koehl. They became the Baltimore Unit of the NSWPP, which was one of the strongest and most successful NSWPP units of the 1970s. The Baltimore NSWPP had their own three-story office/bookstore, and in 1975 ran Wolfgang Schrodt as the first NSWPP candidate for public office.

Tensions between the two parties continued to run high. It would be the NSWPP which would strike the next blow in the feud. It was to be an incident which nearly had catastrophic and lethal consequences for the whole White Nationalist movement.

In the summer of 1970, J.B. Stoner was running for governor of Georgia. Don Black was a 17-year-old high school student from Alabama, and a supporter of the NSWPP. Black was a member of the NSWPP's youth group, the National Socialist Youth Movement, which was headed by Robert Lloyd. Lloyd approached Black and asked him to infiltrate the Stoner campaign and steal its mailing list. Black understood that the idea for the scheme originated not with Lloyd, but with NSWPP number-two man Dr. William L. Pierce. Pierce was the editor of the Party tabloid *White Power*, and he wanted the Stoner campaign list to promote the newspaper.

Black spent the summer working as an unpaid volunteer for the Stoner campaign, living off of his savings. He quickly discovered that the list would not be easy to appropriate. In the daytime, it was surrounded by a bevy of women office workers. At night, when the campaign headquarters was closed, it was protected by an armed guard. The guard was Jerry Ray, brother of James Earl Ray, who had pled guilty to the assassination of Negro agitator Martin Luther King. J.B. Stoner had defended James Earl Ray in court briefly, and now his brother was working security for the NSRP. The summer drew to a close, and Black slowly ran out of money. The list seemed out of reach. In desperation, Black made one supreme attempt to acquire it. One night as Ray was standing guard, Black stopped by and gave him a six-pack of beer. He hoped that Ray would drink the beer and then fall asleep -- after all, this kind of plan always worked in the movies! Later that night, after he assumed that Ray had passed out, Black returned to burgle the office. Ray, however, did not fall asleep, and he heard the teenager as tried to get through a window. He confronted Black with a drawn .45 caliber automatic. Neither man would back down, and in the end, Ray shot Black in the chest at point-blank range. Black later commented that Ray shot him more with regret than in anger. Critically wounded, Black stumbled away and got help from some passers by. He survived -- but just barely. When he attended the NSWPP annual congress the following year, the assembled delegates gave him a spontaneous standing ovation.

In later years, after numerous other movement adventures, Don Black went on to found Stormfront.org, the very first White Nationalist web site, and granddaddy of all the other WN internet sites on-line today (**www.Stormfront.org**). The struggle between the NSRP and the NSWPP very nearly prevented this site, and everything that has come from it.

The near-fatal shooting was the last major episode in the feud between America's two premier racial nationalist formations. Perhaps the severity of the event had finally brought the leadership in both camps to their senses.

As the 1970s rolled on, the hostility between the NSRP and the NSWPP slowly dissipated. In 1980, the two parties conducted a joint picket of the White House, protesting illegal immigration. Soon afterwards, Rockwell's book *White Power* was added to the NSRP booklist. But by then both parties were past their prime: Fields dissolved the NSRP in 1984 and that same year Koehl reorganized the NSWPP as the New Order, a non-political National-Socialist spiritual community.

The resources that the two groups spent fighting each other for ten years were considerable. Yet, at end of the day, it can be seen that neither party benefited from the feud. The divisiveness and ill-will caused some people to turn away in disgust from the White movement, just at the historical juncture when maximum support was needed. Healthy competition between like-minded parties with a given movement is both inevitable and desirable. But slander, libel, back-biting, and betrayal are not. The NSWPP had a motto in the 1970s: **Turn all hostility and anger outward against the enemies of our Race and Nation - not inward against fellow fighters.** This is a good motto; to act in any other way is to help our common enemies, and not the common cause.

Martin Kerr, Falls Church, Virginia

Letters From Readers

Sir - In issue 32 of *H&D* your correspondent Peter Johnson airs his views on Freemasonry. One factual correction I would make is to let you know that in Royal Arch Masonry the sacred name of God was changed from 'Jabulon' to that of the Jewish God of the Old Testament about twenty years ago.

The movements of the radical right which originated on the continent in the first half of the 20th century were opposed to Freemasonry as Mr Johnson explains. However English Freemasonry (as opposed to Scottish and Continental Masonry) has, at grass roots level, always been patriotic and nationalistic. Alienating those patriotic and nationalistic English Masons by crudely lumping them with their revolutionary, internationalist, anticlerical, continental counterparts will result in lost recruitment opportunities for the racial nationalist cause.

In short, if you cultivated English masons at the local level rather than attacking Freemasonry in general the cause would be better served and support stengthened. As a footnote, if that poor excuse for a Christian - the Archbishop of Canterbury - is soft on gays but opposed to Masonry that should tell us something!

Yours faithfully,
Adam Clarke, Filey, North Yorkshire

Sir - Mr Colin Jordan's *Yorkshire Post* letter, reproduced in issue 32 of *H&D* makes a very interesting point in regards to mass coloured immigration as a consequence of Winston Churchill's victory; in restrospect it's tantamount to having been a war aim.

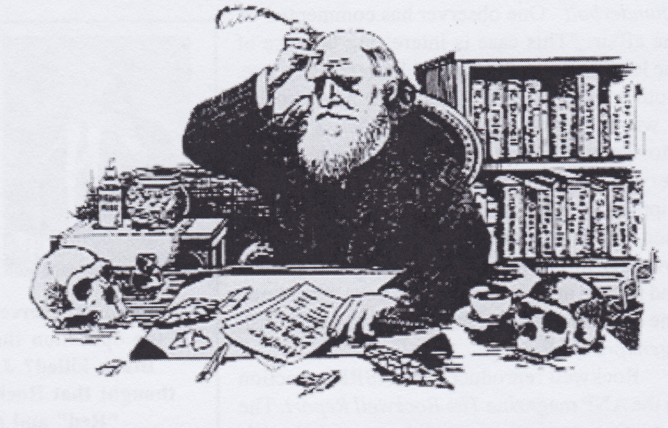
Much overlooked, it must be noted, is that SS *Empire Windrush*, the ship initally bringing immigrants here to these shores, disembarking at the port of Tilbury (Essex), was originally built by the German firm Blohm and Voss in 1930, named the *Santa Rosa*. Under the auspices of the progressive policies to inaugurate social justice, enacted by the new national socialist government, German workers were given paid holiday entitlement. With that leisure time, many thousands opted to take up the new opportunity to experience a mediterranean cruise, sponsored by the KdF (Strength Through Joy) organization. The *Santa Rosa* became a KdF cruise ship. During WW2, it became a German troop transport. The castastrophe of 1945 saw the vessel confiscated as war booty. Three years after the fratricide, and name change to *Empire Windrush*, its new activity was given another purpose! After all the blood, sweat and tears in defence of Britain from being invaded and dominated, does one get the notion that we have had our noses rubbed in it?

Incidentally, in 1948 Churchill founded the European Movement (UK). In 1953 he wrote a preface to a book called *An Idea Conquers the World*, by Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi. This author, with a title of nobility, was a strange apparition from Vienna; a nominal European but with a Japanese bloodline. Thirty years or so previously, amid the turmoil of post-WWI, he appeared on the political scene with his Pan-European Union advocating a federation of United States of Europe; also attending the October 1924 International Congress of Pacifists held in Berlin. His platform: to propagate a Europe-wide 'pacifist practical idealism', which meant extolling Eurasian-African racial integration.

The European Union (EU) extant is that concept made reality. By outcome, and by such association, must Churchill's word and deed be scutinised, and ultimately judged.

Yours sincerely,
Mr T. Knight, Clacton-On-Sea, Essex

Sir, I don't in the slightest belittle the always well-written and well-argued contributions of Peter Rushton even tho I get slightly tired of the mantra.... Manchester, England" - you don't have to tell us that every time, and come to think of it, why should it be Manchester, England, when you Mr Editor are Preston, Lancashire? Consistency may be the hobgoblin of little minds, as Emerson said, but there's still a great deal to be said for it! And come to think of something else, why mention the geographical location of contributors - other than letter writers - no other journal in the world does so, as far as I know.



Best Wishes,
Tony Young, Wanstead, East London

Peter Rushton replies: I still see Manchester as part of Lancashire, though it has technically been outside the county since 1974 and my own geographical location is most inconsistent - home in Cheshire, office in Manchester and spending a lot of time in London! H&D*'s convention in this regard was originally based on* American Renaissance*, and prompted by the fact that we are a transatlantic publication. As for my ubiquity - perhaps that would be less obtrusive if some of our readers submitted a few more articles - over to you Mr Young!*

Sir, I should like if I may to comment on Harry Mullin's letter in Issue 32 of *Heritage and Destiny*, a letter about which I have divided feelings. His point that "heroes" and "superstars" in history receive the lion's share of sympathy in the suffering stakes is valid. Many people under Roman rule, in fact many Christians suffered a more agonizing death than Jesus Christ for example.

Likewise Joan of Arc. Joan of Arc was a martyr: her death had a symbolic/representative significance - she bore witness to her faith and died for it and her death gave strength to it. (The radical right needs martyrs - real martyrs - victims who suffer to bear witness to our truth, cynical though that may sound).

However, Mr Mullin's stress on white working class suffering, true though it is, reminds me uncomfortably of claims by "ethnic minorities" of their historical sufferings. Many are those who cite historical injustice in order to excuse their own shortcomings or the injustices which they commit in the present.

There may be a tendency in the media to generalise and label all working people as "slobs" but there are plenty of white slobs around, a fact which anyone seeking to represent the white race (working class or other) needs to address, because the fact that so many white people are slobs by any definition is seized on by anti-racialists when the question of white rights comes up. Most of us have been confronted with this not ineffective argument: "it's not about race-look at those white slobs over there! I know plenty of Blacks/Indians/Pakis/Asians etc who are more law abiding, hard working and decent than that lot".

Complaining about a media class bias won't solve that problem or answer that argument. The answer is to work to change people from being unworthy of themselves and their race to something worthy. How to do that is a political project and a massive one.

Yours sincerely
Michael Francis Walker, Editor - *Scorpion*, Köln, Germany

Sir - Frank Britton's book *Behind Communism* shows us the leaders of the Jews encouraged the erection of ghettos in Europe. This kept Jews apart, and gave their leaders a body of people to dominate and even tax.

Lots of Jews protested against ghettoisation, and in the 19th century they began to win full acceptance as citizens in several European lands. Many were glad to escape the ghetto in Northern Europe, Britain and the USA.

It seems to me, with the erection of the state of Israel, that this policy of ghettoisation is being restored among Jews. Once more we see the erection of walls to contain the Jews. Their leaders of course say it is to protect them from the awful goyim; but they said that for hundreds of years all over Europe, didn't they?

Israel increasingly resembles an enormous ghetto. It has walls, barbed wire fences, minefields, sandbagged machine-gun emplacements, etc. Is this the freedom Jews have sought for so long?

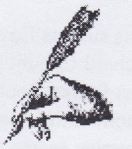
It seems to me that Jewish leaders have merely moved them back into an enormous ghetto, and I think they are suckers to accept it. Israel is one of the highest taxed nations in the world. What's more its leaders play the guilt card incessantly to milk Jews all over the world for cash donations to keep Israel going. They tell Jews worldwide that they must support Israel with their cash, so as to keep a country for them when the horrible goyim inevitably break out into an antisemitic frenzy. If that happens, they say, the Jews will be done to death, with nowhere to flee for safety.

It is evident that Jews in western lands, where White governments prevail, have absolutely no intention of making their very own personal *aliyah* to Eretz Israel, to take up the citizenship that is theirs under Israel's law of return. They are much too comfortable among us goyim (as they insultingly call us - *Strong's Bible Concordance* says it means "cattle").

Can you imagine Jews like Gerry Gable of that awful hatesheet *Searchlight* magazine going to live in Israel? What and leave his plush £500,000 home in the Essex stockbroker belt, with two cars? Never! He'll be buried here, that seems certain, and not a lot of us unhyphenated Brits will shed tears over his demise. For years he has poured obloquy over our honest British heads. In fact I think *Searchlight* is one of the primary sources fomenting antisemitism in Britain today.

Yours sincerely,

Harry Mullin, Glasgow, Scotland



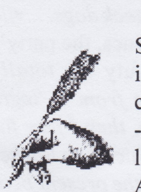
Sir - Thank you for the latest *Heritage and Destiny*. Another excellent issue as usual.

Seeing that you are a fan of British gangster films I was wondering have you ever seen *Villain* starring Richard Burton. He gives a very powerful performance as Vic Dakin, a psychotic queer gangster who loves his mum and is it seems based on Ron Kray. I would recommend this film to any fan of classic British crime films.

I heard some sick news about the BNP (JNP?) the other day. Apparently they are campaigning in Jewish areas, putting out pro-Jewish leaflets, with the same old boring anti-Muslim statements, and saying how the Jewish community has "contributed" to Britain! It's like a bad dream come true! Anyway, keep up the good work.

All the best,

Steve Whiteley, Manchester, England

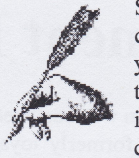


Sir - may I reply to Eric Harpman's letter in the latest issue *Heritage and Destiny*. He says that it will be a "major catastrophe" if Barack Obama becomes our next president - I disagree. Remember our other 'alternative' is the very liberal Republican John McCain - hardly a friend of White America! In the long run Obama getting elected may do America in general and the White nationalist movement (if we have such a thing?) in particular a favor, because if ever there was going to be somebody to get White Americans off their couches, its Barack Obama.

I was a member of the National Alliance for many years, but like many others left when Dr. Pierce died and the crazy gang took over. But if Obama reaches the White House I may have to reconsider and even get active myself again!

Yours truly,

Travis O'Leary, Minneapolis, Minnesota



Sir - The government's latest initiative includes getting children to swear an oath of allegiance to the Queen. Can you think of anything more un-English than this? Isn't this the type of thing that they do in America which inconveniently also happens to be the most segregated country on the planet?

All the madness that has happened to our country and they think that standing up and muttering a few meaningless sentences is going to make it all go away. This is an attempt to submerge Englishness in a tide of politically correct "citizenship". It is positively sinister.

It's also important to understand the difference between patriotism and nationalism. Patriotism is to be loyal to a state and the institutions within it. To be a nationalist is to be loyal to a nation. A nation is NOT a geographical area of land (although nation is often wrongly used in this sense). A nation is a group of people, in our case the English people - an extended family if you like, of people sharing a communal identity founded on a shared history, culture and ancestry.

Where the establishment "patriots" talk of Britishness we should talk of Englishness, where they talk of society we should talk of community, where they are geared towards the elite, we are geared towards the people. They would have us swear a meaningless and one sided allegiance to the British state and that is something that no true nationalist would ever do.

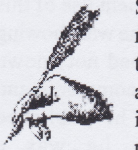
The reasons why we would never do this were summed up perfectly in the last edition of *Steadfast*. Tony Linsell was writing about the English radical tradition and about the outlook of our ancestors and the term "se swa his hlaford" - "each his own lord".

As Linsell wrote: "In essence it advocates individual freedom within a secure community of free men where loyalty and respect were given to those who earned it. Free men do not owe loyalty or respect to those who show no respect or loyalty to them. It was this outlook that inspired, among others, the English Revolt (peasants' Revolt), the Bill of Rights, the Levellers, Diggers, Parliamentarians, 19th century trade union movement, the Chartists. It also inspired those who wrote the American constitution."

In other words if the British state and the political elite that run it show the English people no loyalty and respect what right have they got to expect any in return? They constantly disregard our point of view because they think they know better and then time and time again, lie to us in the most cynical way. The spectacle of them lining up in Parliament endorsing Gordon Brown's lie that the Lisbon Treaty is not a repackaged version of the EU's rejected constitution (so that they can justify breaking the promise of a referendum on which they were all elected) was degrading even by their standards and yet they have no shame and they have no honour. We owe these people nothing apart from the same contempt that they show us.

Yours for Race and Nation,

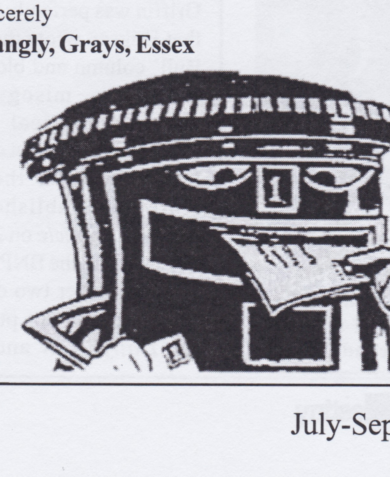
Ron Alderman, Sheffield, Yorkshire



Sir, I enjoyed your last issue (# 32) very much, and will be recommending *Heritage and Destiny* to other nationalists in this area. I too am a bit of movie 'buff' and took more than a glancing interest in *Rise of the Foot Soldier*, as I was born in East London and brought up in Essex, where most of the movie took place. Although Carlton Leach was not a nationalist in any real sense of the word, a number of his followers were. They progressed from following West Ham United into the NF then into the BNP, where some are still active even today. The main ICF firm were very right-wing and almost all White, but as with any organisation there were always a few rotten apples in the barrel!

Yours sincerely

David Langly, Grays, Essex



Movement News Update

As this issue went to press BNP leader Nick Griffin was besieged by increasingly hostile critics, including many formerly loyal lieutenants. Before turning to the BNP's convulsions, we must turn to our usual summary of nationalist election results.

Coinciding with the GLA election on 1st May the BNP fought three by-elections in London boroughs. In Hale ward, **Brent**, Stephen Cole finished fourth with 213 votes (3.8%). Meanwhile East London activists targetted two **Tower Hamlets** wards last fought by the BNP during the party's 1990s glory days. In Millwall ward (which has substantially different borders from the ward won by Derek Beackon in 1993) Jeffrey Marshall polled just 219 votes (5.0%). Russell Pick in Weavers ward fared even worse with 154 votes (4.1%). The virtual disappearance of the once powerful Tower Hamlets BNP election machine is partly a consequence of demographic change in this area, and has been mirrored by the BNP's growth in the outer London and Essex boroughs to which many of the area's former nationalist voters have moved.

The first by-election after the nationwide local elections covered on page 6 was in the Rochester South & Horsted ward of **Medway** Council in Kent. BNP candidate Brian Ravenscroft finished fourth out of five with 257 votes (6.8%).

There were few elections in South West England on 1st May, but a by-election in Chard Crimchard ward for **South Somerset** Council on 29th May gave the region's BNP activists an outing. In an unusual three-cornered contest against Lib Dems and Tories, with no Labour candidate, the BNP's Robert Baehr finished third with a respectable 154 votes (17.2%).

On 5th June the Cumbrian BNP embarrassed itself by announcing that the All Saints by-election in Cockermouth, part of **Allerdale** District Council, would be a close contest between the BNP and the Conservatives. In the event the BNP's Paul Stafford finished a poor third with 99 votes (7.6%).

Clive Jefferson (BNP organiser for Copeland and Cumbrian BNP press officer) published the ludicrous prediction that the party was challenging the Tories for pole position in Allerdale. On his 'Cumbrian Patriot' website he also blatantly lied about the ongoing scandal surrounding Nick Eriksen, who resigned as the BNP's London organiser and number two on the party's London slate at the start of the GLA campaign.

Mr Eriksen had published on his website a bizarre, rambling misogynistic rant which included the observations:

Rape is simply sex. Women enjoy sex, so rape cannot be such a terrible physical ordeal. To suggest that rape, when conducted without violence, is a serious crime is like suggesting force-feeding a woman chocolate cake is a heinous offence. A woman would be more inconvenienced by having her handbag snatched.

Needless to say the BNP's opponents have made frequent use of this gaffe. The inept spin doctor Clive Jefferson clearly thought he was showing political sophistication when he insisted that the party had not known about Eriksen's comments and that at the time he published them in 2005 he was a Conservative Party councillor. The truth is that Mr Eriksen left the Conservative Party in the mid-1990s, a full decade before the offending articles. Nick Griffin was perfectly well aware that Eriksen wrote the 'Sir John Bull' column and blog - in fact Eriksen's misogyny was common political gossip in informed nationalist circles.

Moreover the Eriksen story was published by the *Jewish Chronicle* on 21st March - even before the BNP nominated him as number two on its GLA slate. He was not purged until the *Daily Mail* and *Evening Standard* picked up the story almost two weeks later - and even then the first reaction of the BNP hierarchy was to try to defend him (presumably because he was seen as a loyal Griffinite). Mr Jefferson's crude attempt to deceive local voters on this issue does not say much for either his honesty or his competence.

Clive Jefferson, the BNP's Cumbrian press officer, blatantly lied when trying to defend the party's handling of the Nick Eriksen scandal

On 12th June a two vacancy election took place in Upperby ward, **Carlisle**, having been delayed due to the tragic premature death of BNP candidate Les Griffiths. The BNP fielded two candidates, Brian Allan, who polled 321 votes and Alistair Barbour, who polled 278 votes (an average vote of 18.8%).

BNP leadership contender Cllr Colin Auty

On the same day London BNP missed out on contesting a by-election in **Waltham Forest**, despite the favourable circumstances of the previous Asian councillor having resigned after an assault conviction!

Within days of the disappointing May elections BNP councillor Colin Auty, who has represented Dewsbury East since 2006, announced his intention to challenge Nick Griffin for the chairmanship of the party. Cllr Auty's challenge is the latest move by a group of former Griffin loyalists who have become disillusioned by the party's endless financial scandals and Mr Griffin's intolerance of all opposition. Party members in Yorkshire have been especially disgusted by the blatant and inexplicable favouritism which Mr Griffin shows towards Mark Collett, one of the most unpopular men in the party.

So far the Auty campaign has united veteran nationalists such as Dave Jones from Tameside, Mick Simpson from Leeds and Richard Chadfield from Stockport, together with newer 'modernisers' such as former South East regional organiser Roger Robertson. Initially his nomination was proposed by Cllr Chris Beverley from Leeds, but Cllr Beverley seems to have been bullied into withdrawing his nomination, forfeiting much of the respect in which he was held across the nationalist community.

The unknown factor as we go to press is whether the Auty campaign will have the wisdom to unite with the 'traditionalist' supporters of last year's leadership candidate Chris Jackson.

Mr Jackson has yet to make his own intentions clear, and it remains a faint possibility that there could be a three-cornered contest involving Griffin, Auty and Jackson.

Already there has been controversy within Yorkshire BNP, with Cllr Auty's campaign website condemning unnamed *hired attack dogs, ...vile individuals that are on the payroll of a dictator.* Lee Barnes, the party's legal officer, has also come under fire from Cllr Auty for *totally unacceptable behaviour from what one would expect from a 'legal representative'. If our Chairman believes it acceptable, then I fear for our Party and children's future. The fact that the blog which Lee Barnes writes on is linked to the main BNP website suggests that the present BNP hierarchy condones the use of vile language and playground insults.*

As we go to press the trial of Simon Sheppard and Stephen Whittle under Britain's infamous race laws is still under way at Leeds Crown Court and expected to last about two months.

Mr Sheppard faces eighteen charges and Mr Whittle five charges under the Race Relations Act. These charges are unprecedented and comprise a major assault on the democratic right to express sincerely held opinions, on the internet and elsewhere. One critically important point is that Sheppard and Whittle are being prosecuted for articles published on a web server in California, where their contents are indisputably legal. The case is in this way reminiscent of the French state's prosecution of Prof Robert Faurisson for an interview broadcast by an Iranian station but which could (with some difficulty) by picked up in France.

It should also be noted that the notorious anti-revisionist campaigner Deborah Lipstadt is currently campaigning for a change in U.S. law to prevent U.S. courts from enforcing the judgments of British courts in defamation cases, which she claims "threaten to undermine our nation's core free speech principles, as embodied in the First Amendment."

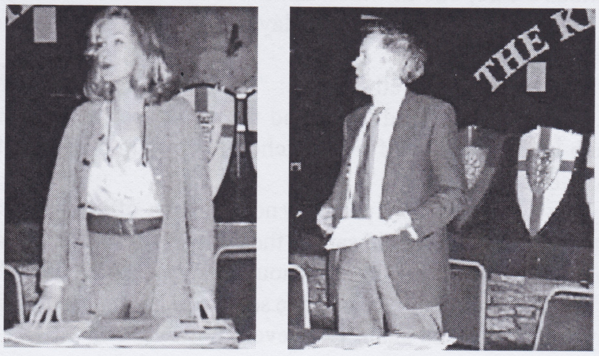
We somehow doubt that Prof. Lipstadt will be rushing to the defence of Sheppard and Whittle! The government is seeking to make any criticism of Jewish claims – even in the form of humour – "incitement to racial hatred." Sheppard is philosophical: "Nothing is ever gained without cost. We are ahead of our time, and our conclusions are not appreciated by a government already in its death throes."

George Orwell wrote that "liberty, if it means anything, is the right to tell people what they don't want to hear." There is some irony in the prosecution's focus on articles that Sheppard posted about the Ohrdruf concentration camp, which hit the headlines for other reasons at the start of June. U.S. presidential candidate Barack Obama, speaking to U.S. military veterans on Memorial Day and clearly trying to obtain kudos with Jewish voters, claimed that his grandfather had been among the troops who liberated Auschwitz. When it was pointed out that this must be a lie, since Auschwitz was "liberated" by the Soviets, not by the Americans, Senator Obama changed his tune, saying that it was not Auschwitz but Ohrdruf (a subcamp of Buchenwald) which featured in this particular family legend.

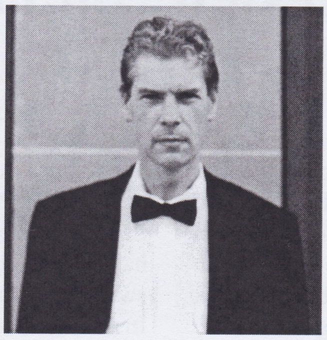
Obama's politically motivated lie underlines the point frequently made by revisionists - that 'Holocaust' history should (like every other historical period) be subject to the normal rules of free research and source scepticism, rather than being ring fenced as a sacrosanct subject where all criticism is criminalised.

Outside the Leeds courtroom revisionism has made significant progress with the first British academic revisionist being featured by numerous publications, including an online piece by the political editor of the *New Statesman*, the premier journal of Britain's leftist establishment.

Dr Nicholas Kollerstrom, a respected astronomer and author whose work has previously been published by the BBC, was an honorary fellow of University College London until 22nd April, when the college abruptly terminated his fellowship. Dr Kollerstrom's crime was to have published articles on Bradley Smith's CODOH website updating and commenting on some of the chemical issues raised by Fred Leuchter and Germar Rudolf in their analyses of the supposed Auschwitz gas chambers.



Speakers at the EFP's St George's Day meeting included Michèle, Lady Renouf and *H&D* assistant editor Peter Rushton



Contrasting victims of the trend towards suppressing free speech. Simon Sheppard (*above*) faces a long prison term if convicted at Leeds Crown Court next month of Race Act offences. Dr Nick Kollerstrom (*below*) was axed as an honorary fellow of University College London for expressing views about the 'Holocaust'

He then found himself pilloried by the *Jewish Chronicle* and the *Observer*, and was unable to attend an academic conference in Berlin which while ostensibly devoted to rebutting revisionist arguments refused to allow any actual revisionists to put their case!

On the initiative of Michèle, Lady Renouf, Dr Kollerstrom was however invited to put his case on the Iranian owned television station Press TV. The usual Zionist swarm then demonstrated their consistent commitment to democratic values by calling for the television station to be closed down and its bank accounts frozen!

Speaking of consistent democrats, Nick Griffin has continued his policy of purging the BNP of anyone who questions the judgment of the party chairman or his acolytes. Among the latest to experience Welshpool wrath are Mick Simpson, a former Griffin minder and one of the most dedicated activists in Leeds BNP, and Bev Jones, former regional organiser for North West England, both of whom are suspended from the party pending expulsion.

More than three years ago, when he was himself facing expulsion from the party he founded, John Tyndall wrote of the Griffinite wreckers:

One has to ask of these people: do they seriously want the BNP to succeed and prosper? Or do they want to wreck it? Whether the latter is their intention or not, it is certainly going to be the consequence - if they are not stopped very soon!

If they are to be stopped then Mr Griffin's opponents in various regions, of different generations, and from contrasting ideological strands within the movement, must decide whether rebuilding a united and credible nationalist party is a higher priority than continuing personal vendettas or splitting philosophical hairs.

It is disturbing to see that some of Cllr Auty's supporters seem to endorse the policy of purging the BNP of ideological hardliners. I trust that they have been misquoted on this matter and that common sense will prevail, since there should in 2008 be little in terms of policy that need prevent nationalists reaching agreement on a manifesto for the next general election.

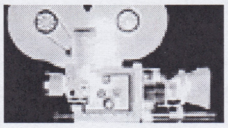
The only nationalists who need to be purged are those whose conduct has demonstrated that they simply cannot be trusted. Outside this small clique, the unity should be our paramount priority.

One of the key issues facing our country in 2008 is the Lisbon Treaty, which will inevitably have been ratified by the U.K. Parliament by the time you read this article. The chances of blocking the treaty rest partly with the courts but largely with voters in the Irish Republic who, unlike their counterparts in the U.K., have been given a free vote on the issue in a referendum.

The Lisbon Treaty is the European Constitution by another name, and with its infamous "passerelle" clauses and European Arrest Warrants further extends the scope of the EU superstate into the fields of foreign policy, security policy, justice and home affairs.

At a well attended St George's Day rally in Burnley hosted by the England First Party Michèle, Lady Renouf, warned that the Lisbon Treaty entailed the shredding of Magna Carta. The meeting, which was chaired by Burnley EFP activist Ken Shapcott, also included speeches by EFP Chairman Steven Smith, Oldham EFP organiser Martin Brierley, *H&D* editor Mark Cotterill and myself. In my own speech to the EFP rally I pointed out the symbol of St George - the cross which the Emperor Constantine had adopted with the slogan *in hoc signo vinces* - through this sign you will win. Crosses on ballot papers across England will eventually bring us victory and free our countrymen from the tyranny of the New World Order - if our movement can set aside triviality and keep its eye on the ball.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

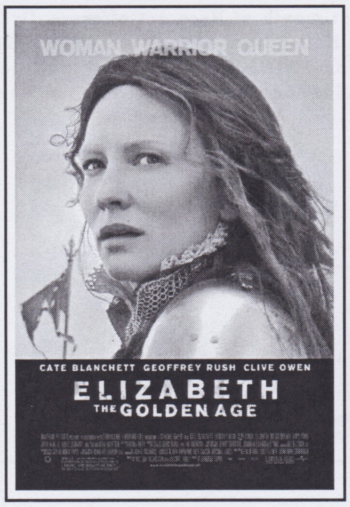


Movie Review: *Elizabeth the Golden Age*

Released UK - January 2008; United International Pictures; director Shekhar Kapur; running time 115 minutes. Rated U. Now available on DVD.

When I heard that they were making this movie, the first thought that came to mind was why would they remake an epic like the 1998 *Elizabeth* which garnered seven Oscar nominations (and won one for Best Make-up!)? The truth is that *Elizabeth: The Golden Age* is a sequel, but titling it *Elizabeth II* would be rather confusing as to its subject.

Having missed it on the big screen, I had to get myself a DVD of the movie off Ebay - as none of my movie buff mates had a copy - not as easy as it sounds, but that is another story!



Elizabeth: The Golden Age brings director Shekhar Kapur back at the helm, together with Cate Blanchett and Geoffrey Rush reprising their roles as Elizabeth and Sir Francis Walsingham. While the first explored Elizabeth's survival, her love life and the loss of innocence when the prize is absolute power, *The Golden Age* deals with what happens when that power is threatened, and how 'a mere woman' manages to survive pressures from within and outside her country to hold onto it.

It is 1585 and England is in turmoil. The Pope has declared a holy war against the Protestant Queen and her country; Spain's King Philip II (Jordi Molla) is building an armada to invade England and put the Catholic Mary, Queen of Scots (Samantha Morton) on the English throne; and, domestically, Elizabeth has to contend with political conspiracies and pressures from her advisors, including Sir Francis, to find a suitor and get married.

The first half of the movie sees the queen deftly handling these problems with her usual pomp and grandeur. However, it is a problem of the heart that gets her riled up. This comes in the form of Walter Raleigh (Clive Owen) who arrives at her court with two American Red Indians and gifts of potato and tobacco (from my old stomping ground -Virginia, named after the virgin queen).

She is entranced by his language and his vision of the New World: "I would follow you there if I could." It's perhaps churlish to point out that by the mid-1580s Elizabeth was in her fifties, very unlikely to have a child, and well past her physical prime; the much younger Blanchett looks, it goes without saying, lustrous. Yet she no longer exudes the other-worldly mystery she did when she was a relative newcomer to the big screen. She shuttles, seemingly at random, between anguish, flirtation and unhinged rage. At times, she's wry and witty and droll; at others, she's becalmed to the point of being inert.

The problems lie in part with the script, by William Nicholson and Michael Hirst, which saddles most of the characters, including Samantha Morton as Mary, Queen of Scots, with banal lines; in part with the stop-start editing which never allows us to settle down and fully immerse ourselves in any one scene or plot-line; and, sad to say, in part with Kapur's directing, which is content to gallop along with the chintzy melodrama of a Bollywood musical (and a tubthumping score by Craig Armstrong and A R Rahman) rather than a historical drama.

Knowing Elizabeth is inevitably drawn to him, Raleigh takes advantage of this, including first impregnating - and then later marrying - her favourite - and very fit by the way - lady-in-waiting, Bess Throckmorton (Abbie Cornish).

The history books that I read at school had nothing about the 52-year-old queen's romantic designs for the 32-year-old Raleigh, but Kapur takes dramatic licence to suggest that Elizabeth had wanted the dashing Raleigh for herself, culminating in an awesome fit of regal jealousy against Bess. Kapur also rewrites history, having Raleigh lead England's defence against the Spanish Armada, swinging on ropes from ship to ship, and even diving in the Channel. In reality, Raleigh played no role in that famous 1588 battle.

There was a lot of other inaccurate data presented in the movie, which I think it is dangerous. To make a movie about a popular historical figure, and have this many inaccuracies is just not on. Not every movie watcher - unlike most *H&D* subscribers - is a student of history or would even think of doing a little research to see how accurate the movie was. The danger is unless the movie watcher does so, he or she will accept what they saw in the movies as fact.

I don't like that kind of approach. I believe a filmmaker should try to be as accurate with history as much as possible (I know very rare these days, but one lives in hope!). Creativity comes in how that filmmaker will interpret the actions of people in history (e.g. the conviction of Mary Queen of Scots - was it a personal decision of Elizabeth or was it a political decision?) This can be done without altering history.

Still, the battle scenes offer a welcome respite from the court intrigues and provide the movie with its much-needed action sequences in the second half. Owen earns his keep as the hero of the sequel while Cornish deserves our sympathy as the suffering Bess who has sacrificed a lot to serve her queen. Blanchett, of course, is as regal and credible as Her Majesty, even by looking a lot younger than the 52-year-old woman she is playing. Rush has less screen time here. Like in the first movie, the costumes and set designs are a sight to behold - and would surely be considered, come Oscar time.

I'm sure many movie watchers were impressed with Kapur's handling of the Queen Mary saga, according her royal composure even as she is about to be beheaded, and showing the personal anguish in Elizabeth who is forced to make a decision that would threaten her kingdom. These are some of the performances that would stay in a good movie buff's memory .

A lack of continuity or character depth might have been excused if the movie worked as swashbuckling drama. But the Armada battle, one in which neither Lord Charles Howard nor Sir Francis Drake seem to have played a part, is marred by shoddy computer effects.

At one point, Elizabeth claims: "I pretend there is a pane of glass between me and them and they can see me but cannot touch me." The pity of this botched follow-up is that it never once touches us.

This *Golden Age* will probably not spell box-office gold like the first one did, but it should satisfy the curiosity of History Channel fans. Also, I wonder if there is enough material in Elizabeth's life for a third instalment - as we have seen in *Shakespeare In Love*? - maybe not, but then again you never know.

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